

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 37.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903.

NO. 102.



English Oak Goods

Our array of Genuine English Oak Goods in our south window will attract the attention of all housekeepers for the next few days.

We ask you to particularly note the low prices on such beautiful wares:

BUTTER DISHES \$2.75 to \$5.00
BISCUIT JARS \$3.75 to \$5.00
SALAD BOWLS, WITH FORK AND SPOON \$7.00 to \$15.00
OAK TRAYS, LIQUEUR SETS, SMOKERS' SETS, DINNER GONGS, ETC.

Why such low prices? Because we bought them for cash direct from the manufacturer in England. They are his best make, having the best silver-plated mountings and porcelain lining.

Would not some one piece greatly add to the appearance of your sideboard or buffet?

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewellers and Opticians, 47-49 Government St.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE CELEBRATED KOPS-BREWERIES

GINGER LIQUEUR
RASPBERRY LIQUEUR
CHERRY LIQUEUR
PEPPERMINT LIQUEUR
NON-ALCOHOLIC

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

Hudson's Bay Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR B. C.

SATURDAY'S BARGAIN

AUSTRALIAN

Boiled Rabbit

25c. PER TIN 25c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.,

CASH GROCERS.

...WALLPAPERS...

From 4 cents Roll up. Hanging at lowest rates.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., LIMITED, 78 FORT STREET.

New Hay, New Hay

Straight Timothy and some mixed with Clover. Ask for prices on our dock.

Sylvester Feed Co., 87-89 YATES STREET
TEL. 412.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

(Associated Press.)

Since Henry of Prussia is to be re-elected chief of the post of chief in the first navy division, Germany, Berlin, credits the Duke of Baden with the following declaration: "As long as I live monasteries will not be allowed in my state." A Berlin dispatch says: "The impending resignation of Baron von Thielmann, the secretary of the treasury, is announced. His resignation is attributed to the difficulty connected with carrying out the reform of the Imperial finances. His successor will be a south German."

GIFTS FROM THE POPE.

(Associated Press.)

Rome, Aug. 22.—The Pope has decided to issue a brief according to which the priests who acted as confessor to some will be given ecclesiastical dignities, to others spiritual favors, and to the best of them pensions, the amount of which depends upon the Pope.

Cardinal Moro, of Sydney, N.S.W., who, owing to the distance could not arrive in time to assist at the conclave, is expected to reach Naples today. He will come direct to Rome and present the congratulations of Australians.

TREATY COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 22.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says the United States treaty commission met today after a fortnight's interval. Neither the American nor Chinese commissioners had delivered instructions regarding China's promises to open new ports in Manchuria. It is reported, says the correspondent, that the four reformers who were arrested recently in the Nanchang district, have been liberated on the American missionaries guaranteeing their reappearance.

PETER MAY ARBITRATE.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 22.—From a Russian source at Belgrade it is asserted that King Peter twice within ten days has threatened to abdicate, not only personally, but on behalf of the Karageorgievich dynasty, if the present distracting situation in the Serbian capital continues.

FORESHORE RIGHTS.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Robert Martin, of Vancouver, and Arthur Robertson, of Victoria, are applying for a grant of foreshore rights at Port Simpson harbor.

RELIANCE WINNER OF FIRST RACE

DEFEATED SHAMROCK BY A GOOD MARGIN

Contest Close to Turning Mark, After Which Defender Gradually Sailed Away From Challenger.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 22.—A true, clean contest, which can leave no doubt of superiority such as ducky winds permit, should result today in the race between Reliance and Shamrock III. for the prize which has so long been coveted by the British yachtsmen. The wind blows steadily out of the west southwest at a rate of from 8 to 10 knots, and from a perfectly cloudless sky. There was every indication that the yachts would sail a finished race. The breeze, which had died down some during the night, had shifted to the south of west and increased in strength as the sun rose. A perfect day broke and the air was dry and cool. The sea still had somewhat of a roll, and there was not a little surf breaking along the Jersey coast.

There was considerable speculation as to the direction in which the committee would send the yachts. It would be impossible to start the race from the Sandy Hook lightship and send them the other direction to windward is toward for fifteen miles without having the turning mark either on the Jersey or the Long Island shore. It would seem as though the committee would be obliged to change the starting point from the lightship four or five miles eastward, and send the yachts on a 15-mile beat toward the Jersey shore, with the turning mark just off Long Beach. On the other hand, a shift of wind more to the westward would compel the committee to change the mark to the neighborhood of the Scotland lightship and send the boats on a run to leeward with the turning mark on Long Beach on the Long Island shore. The conditions governing today's race will be the same as those of Thursday, fifteen miles to windward and return.

At Sandy Hook bay all was activity and bustle on board the racing craft, and the prospect of good racing weather seemed to imbue the men with more life. Before 7 o'clock both boats had put out their jibs and stay sail tops and taken the covers off their mainsails, and the blocks and tackle had been inspected. The sun burned away the early morning fog, and showed clear sky, except for the fleecy balls of clouds to windward, which gave indications that the wind would keep up during the day.

Both Capt. Barr of Reliance and Capt. Wringe of Shamrock III. were jubilant. Capt. Barr said: "If this blow continues, and it looks like it, we'll have a great race and in good time." Capt. Wringe said: "This is Shamrock weather. We can go it in this."

At 6:30 the wind was blowing fully 12 miles an hour from the southwest and with no sign of abatement or change of direction. This would lay the course down the Jersey coast close in to shore, and the wind not abating would get the race off within three hours.

"Lee sails will be under water today," said Sir Thomas as he took his early morning constitutional, "and I look for great things from my boat." Shamrock III. will be remeasured in the presence of a representative of Reliance. Lewis Cass Redard, chairman of the racing committee of the New York Yacht Club, notified Sherman Crawford, vice commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, to that effect in the following telegram: "Mr. Leslie reports that you informed him just before starting on yesterday's race that Shamrock III., when measured, did not have the anchor and cable on board before starting. You reported it also to the regatta committee. Therefore, if true, would require a new measurement under the agreement, before starting another race."

THE RACE BY BULLETINS.

New York, Aug. 22.—At 9 o'clock the official gauge of the weather bureau at Sandy Hook showed the wind blowing steadily from the southwest at 13 miles an hour.

10 a.m.—Shamrock has reached the lightship under sail. Reliance, again in tow, is about half way out to starting point. The wind is west southwest, blowing about 12 knots. At 10 o'clock the wind at Sandy Hook, according to the weather bureau, was blowing at 10 knots an hour and increasing.

10:30—Reliance has arrived at the lightship, both boats having set sails. The excursion boats are arriving.

10:35—The regatta committee's tug has hoisted a signal and is steaming away to the east southeast, which seems to indicate that the start of the race will be two or three miles to the eastward of the lightship, and that the boats will be sent to a windward and leeward race, with another beat down the Jersey shore.

10:43—The start has been temporarily postponed, as the committee has decided to shift the line. The yachts are sailing about the flagship awaiting the course signals and preparatory gun.

10:55—The committee boat and the course boat have come to anchor at a point eastward of the lightship about

five miles directly off Long Beach, L.I., which they intend to make the starting point.

11:20.—The committee has signalled a course 15 miles to windward and a run home. The wind is southwest.

11:25.—The wind is softening. Shamrock has set a larger topsail.

11:31.—The preparatory gun was fired at 11:30 (unofficial).

11:41.—The warning gun was fired at 11:40.

11:42.—The fight for position is hot and interesting, and Barr is following every move of Wringe. It looks as if he was getting the better of it.

The Start.

11:46.—They're off.

11:47.—The starting as observed from shore was—Shamrock, 11:45:20; Reliance, 11:46:10.

Shamrock Leading.

12:06 p.m.—The race at this time is a very close one. Both boats are holding still to the southward on the starboard tack. They have sailed about two miles of the course and Shamrock is ahead, though Reliance is close behind.

12:11—Reliance has just come about on the port tack and is heading for the Jersey shore.

12:12—Shamrock leads, but Reliance seems to be slowly but surely drawing up on her.

12:20—The boats are on even terms. Shamrock is leading, though Reliance is in a better position to windward.

12:17—Both boats are sailing fast and in half an hour had apparently covered nearly five miles.

12:30—Shamrock has the inward position and nearer the mark.

12:40—Reliance has just tacked to starboard, while Shamrock still holds on the port tack.

12:45—Reliance is gradually pulling up to windward of Shamrock, cutting off the latter's wind.

A Close Race.

12:46—Shamrock has just tacked to starboard right under Reliance's port bow. The race between the boats is still very close.

12:50—2 1/2 miles marking line has placed the turning mark three miles east of the shore of the Long Island beach.

1:05—Shamrock tacked to port, heading in shore. Shamrock remained on the starboard tack until a trifle to windward of Reliance's wake, when she also went about.

1:15.—It looks from the Highlands as if Reliance leads by three-eighths of a mile.

The official time of the start was: Shamrock, 11:45:17; Reliance, 11:46:21.

Reliance Ahead.

1:17.—Just before overhauling Shamrock, Reliance tacked to port and headed in shore. Shamrock continued on the starboard tack until a trifle to windward of Reliance's wake, when she also went about.

Reliance is leading by nearly a quarter of a mile, and is an eighth of a mile to windward. It looks as though the boats would make the mark this tack.

1:25.—During the last two minutes Reliance gained. It looks as if she was more than half a mile ahead. Both boats have set baby jibs topsails.

1:40—Shamrock went about on the starboard tack at 1:39 p.m., followed at 1:39 by Reliance. Reliance went over on the port tack at 1:43.

1:42—Reliance went on the starboard tack at 1:50, followed by Shamrock a minute later.

1:53—Reliance is within half a mile of the outer mark, leading by about three-quarters of a mile.

Round the Mark.

Reliance turned the outer mark at 1:54:14; Shamrock at 1:58:30.

2:18.—The boats have sailed about four miles of the distance to finish, and Reliance is leading by almost a mile, and has the race apparently well in hand.

2:35—Reliance continues to draw away from Shamrock, and now leads by a mile and a quarter. Reliance crossed the line at the start four seconds after Shamrock, and turned the outer mark 3 minutes, and 16 seconds ahead, beating Shamrock on the windward 15 miles, by 3 minutes and 29 seconds.

2:38—Reliance has an apparent lead of 5 minutes. Barring accident she should win by from 6 to 8 minutes.

Reliance Increases Lead.

2:48—Reliance increases her lead.

2:42—It now looks as if Shamrock was gaining slightly.

2:53—The yachts are now within three miles of the finishing line. Shamrock has just been timed as 3 minutes and 40 seconds behind Reliance.

3:06—Reliance is fast approaching the finish line.

The Finish.

3:20—Reliance crossed the line (official time by Marconi), 3:17:45.

3:28—Shamrock crossed the line (official time by Marconi), 3:26:40.

The Times began its bulletin service shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, and from that time its windows told the story of the race from start to finish to the watching crowd. The pile of models on the line suspended from the Times building to the Dryd enabled everybody within reasonable distance to learn the progress of the great contest, both being visible from Yates and Fort streets. Those who had no time to go to the newspaper offices and read the bulletins merely required to glance at the two models in order to see which yacht was in the lead.

As bulletin after bulletin told of the Reliance's increasing lead, the disappointment of the crowd became correspondingly great. When both yachts started for the finishing buoy with the defender following both yachts closely since their construction realized that there was little hope of the challenger overtaking her fleet-footing rival.

DEATH OF LORD SALISBURY



(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 22.—Lord Salisbury, ex-Premier of Great Britain, died this afternoon.

Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, to whom Mr. Gladstone in 1890 referred as "a prime minister whose ancestors were similarly employed to the great benefit of England ten generations ago," was the third Marquis of Salisbury, and the head of the historic family of the Cecils.

He was the third of his race to hold supreme place in the councils of the crown; his ancestors, William Cecil, first Baron Burleigh, and Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, having occupied the same exalted position in their day.

The ex-Premier, who resigned office in July last year, was the second son of James Brownlow William Cecil, second Marquis of Salisbury, and was at first known as Lord Robert Cecil. He was born at the ancestral home at Hatfield, on February 3rd, 1830.

His father, though his reputation has long been eclipsed by the record of his son, was in his day a politician of importance, and twice attained to cabinet rank. He was appointed lord privy seal in 1862 and lord president of the council in 1868. On both occasions he was a member of Lord Derby's administration. Lord Robert Cecil spent his school days at Eton, leaving school in 1847 he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where two years later he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, gaining the unsolicited distinction of an "honorary fourth."

After quitting Oxford, about two years were spent abroad. During this time Lord Robert Cecil visited many of the British Colonies, including Australia and New Zealand. This was just at the time of the great gold rush in the former country, and it is stated that the future prime minister, who was afterwards to have a large share in establishing the Australian Commonwealth, spent some time at the gold diggings at Bendigo.

Returning to England, 1853, he was elected a Fellow of All Souls. In the summer of the same year he was returned, without opposition, as member for Stamford, and took a seat in the House of Commons, which he held with ever-increasing reputation for the next fifteen years, until, indeed, his succession to the Marquisate on the death of his father, April 12th, 1888.

Cecil's maiden speech in the House on the Oxford University bill was an exceptionally able one.

In the general election of 1857, the young member was again returned, unopposed. During the opening session of the new parliament he made his first attempt at proposing legislation. He introduced a bill to amend the procedure at parliamentary elections by substituting a voting paper system for that of personal attendance at a polling station for the purpose of recording a vote. In his own words, his object was that "the poll should be brought to the elector, instead of the elector to the poll." The proposal, however, met with great opposition, and finally had to be withdrawn.

The year 1857 was an important one in the domestic life of Lord Robert Cecil, for it witnessed the marriage with Georgina Caroline, eldest daughter of Baron Alderson, one of the most learned and acute judges who sat upon the bench. It was altogether a love match, and was not approved by the then Lord Salisbury, who refused to allow his son any income. The newly-wedded couple were thus obliged to live in lodgings near

used to consent to any compromise at all.

He and the Earl of Beaconsfield were shortly afterwards the representatives of Great Britain at the congress of Berlin. On their return to London the most enthusiastic reception greeted them at Charing Cross, July 10th, 1878.

The Queen invested the Marquis of Salisbury with the Order of the Garter. He received the freedom of the city of London and a grand banquet at the Mansion House. He went out of office with his party after opposing leaders, which led to the framing of the Redistribution Bill of 1885. Mr. Gladstone having been defeated June 9th of that year on a budget vote, and having resigned, Lord Salisbury took office as Premier.

Five months later, at the ensuing general elections, the Liberals were returned to power and Lord Salisbury once more found himself in opposition. The new government, however, was defeated over the Home Rule Bill, which made so wide a rent in the Liberal party.

This, in little more than six months, Lord Salisbury was again placed at the head of affairs.

From 1886 to 1892 the government remained in power. Lord Salisbury during the first year holding the office of first lord of the treasury in conjunction with the premiership; but in January, 1887, he exchanged the former post for his favorite one of secretary of state for foreign affairs. In May, 1888, Lord Salisbury introduced a bill into the House of Lords for the reform of that assembly and the creation of life peers.

The general election of 1892, caused Lord Salisbury to go out of office, though his government did not actually resign until it had been defeated in the Commons. Mr. Gladstone again came into power.

After the defeat of the Rosebery administration, Lord Salisbury again became Premier on June 29th, 1895, and his government was sustained at the last general elections in October, 1900. Lord Salisbury held the portfolio of Foreign Secretary in the cabinet for many years, in which he was succeeded by the present holder, the Marquis of Lansdowne.

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MORE VICTIMS OF TURKS' BRUTALITY

WOMEN AND CHILDREN MASSACRED BY TROOPS

Number of Villages Have Been Destroyed—Russia Makes Additional Demands on Sultan.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 22.—According to a Belgrade dispatch to the Daily Mail, the Turkish troops, under the pretext of pursuing revolutionary bands, have destroyed the villages of Armonka, Strelonik, Letaevich, Prekharje, Nelkizi, Zeffnich, Patele and Banilzo, massacring the women and children. The male inhabitants fled to the mountains and joined the insurgents, who are especially numerous in the Chegan mountains, where there are also many women under the leadership of a female leader named Leukannamof.

Sensational Reports.

Vienna, Aug. 22.—Among the sensational reports circulated here, it is stated that all the guards along the Monastir-Salonica railroad line have been destroyed, that 20,000 Turks, under Marshal Omer Rushi Pasha, have surrounded and annihilated insurgents in the Monastir districts, and that at Constantinople on Thursday a Turkish soldier insulted and attacked an official of the Russian post office, who was severely wounded and had to be taken to the Italian hospital.

More Demands.

London, Aug. 22.—The presence of the Russian fleet in Turkish waters has frightened the Sultan, says Constantinople dispatch to the Times. Besides demanding the execution of reforms in Macedonia Russia also demands the concession of the Black Sea cable now held by the Eastern Telegraph Company, a British concern.

The Odessa correspondent of the Standard affirms that immediately the Russian squadron left Sebastopol for Turkey, orders were issued to Vice-Admiral Skrydloff to hold the remainder of the Black Sea squadron in readiness for active service in case of need.

The National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic closed its 35th annual session at San Francisco on Friday. The newly-elected officers, with the exception of Junior Vice-Commander Kessler, who is now on the way from the Philippines, were installed. The report of the various retiring officers was adopted, and a vote of thanks given each for efficient service. It was recommended that a telegram be sent to President Roosevelt favoring the resolution to pension veterans over 62 years of age, which was adopted yesterday morning.

Your Prescriptions

Will be made of chemically pure ingredients by a skilled dispenser, in the best possible manner, if left with us. We do our work thoroughly, quickly and accurately.

We do a large dispensing business because physicians and patients alike have confidence in our store. They are perfectly certain their prescriptions will be dispensed as ordered if the work is done by us.

See that the Camel is on your label. It is a guarantee of the best. Let us do your dispensing.

Campbell's Prescription Store

COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

To Campers

A regular car service is given daily by the Tramway Company to Oak Bay and the Willows. Cars leave Government street terminals for Oak Bay on the even hour and every twenty minutes thereafter. Campers making use of this service will find it a great boon, as the terminals at Oak Bay as well as that at the Willows are both within easy distance of the favorite camping resorts.

B.C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.,

ALBERT T. GOWARD,
Local Manager.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS TO BE WITHDRAWN

TURKISH GOVERNMENT WILL ACCEPT DEMANDS

No Confirmation of Reports of a Naval Demonstration by the Powers.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 21.—The current rumors of the approaching mobilization of the Bulgarian army are semi-officially denied.

Russia's naval demonstration in Turkish waters is declared here to be an encouragement of the revolutionists in Macedonia.

Will Meet Demands.

Paris, Aug. 21.—Official advice says the Russian squadron off Ionia is likely to leave Turkish waters within the next few days, as the Turkish government has given adequate assurances that it will meet all the Russian demands. The withdrawal of the warships, though due chiefly to Turkey's assurance, may also be attributed in some degree to Russia's desire to avoid a step which might appear to be antagonistic to Bulgaria.

No Joint Demonstration.

London, Aug. 21.—The Turkish ambassador called at the foreign office this afternoon to make inquiries regarding the report that it was the intention of the powers to make a joint naval demonstration in Turkish waters, and to enter a protest, if anything of the kind was contemplated. The officials made it clear to him that Great Britain has taken no action of that character. It appears as if Italy would also refrain from dispatching warships to Turkey, as the Italian embassy officials say no report of their departure as yet has been received.

Is taken to indicate that there have been developments making the step inadvisable or unnecessary at present.

The Turkish acceptance of the Russian demands has been confirmed at the Turkish embassy here. The negotiations respecting Macedonia are conducted on the continent, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne and most of the ambassadors being away from London. The diplomats point out that the scheme for a solution of the Macedonian question, outlined by the independence league yesterday, could not be approved by the powers, as it is evident Turkey would never submit to a peaceful occupation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The Turkish officials say this could only be done after fighting.

"Acted Like Fiends."

Sofia, Aug. 21.—Fugitive families from Krushovo, who have arrived at Monastir, gave terrible details of the situation which prevailed in the town of Krushovo after the capture by the Turks. The latter, they say, acted like fiends, running from house to house and street to street, slaughtering everybody they met. The town is now a heap of ruins. A dispatch from Burgas to the Autonomy says the town of Vasiliko and the villages of Urunkol and Pusturakovo are in flames, and the sound of cannon can plainly be heard from the Bulgarian frontier.

All the dispatches received here to-day indicate that the revolution in Macedonia is spreading. This situation is causing intense anxiety in official circles. The most alarming news relates to an attack covering a considerable area in the eastern part of the Adrianople vilayet, where the insurgents have burned the town of Vasiliko, and also twelve villages in the neighborhood.

They took the chief Turkish officials prisoners and brought them to the Bulgarian frontier, where they liberated them. The Turkish officials, fearing to return to Vasiliko, sought refuge with the Bulgarian authorities, who sent them to a hotel in Burgas, where they are at liberty to remain or depart. The insurgents burned the villages around Vasiliko and attacked a Turkish military post at the monastery of Elifli.

The eastern part of the Adrianople vilayet is a mountainous region, and the villages are few and scattered. The strength of the insurgents is unknown. It is thought that the outbreak is not



fact that it cures women's ailments. It cures irregularity, dries debilitating drains, it heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. There is no trusting to luck by those who use "Favorite Prescription."

"My disease was displacement and ulceration of the uterus, and I was in a terrible condition with pain and weakness and had given up all hopes of ever being well again," writes Mrs. Harry A. Brown, of Orono, Penobscot Co., Me. "I had doctored with four different doctors within four months, and instead of getting better I was growing weaker all the time. I decided to try your 'Favorite Prescription.' Golden Medical Discovery, and Pleasant Pellets, as I had heard of many cures resulting from their use. I bought five bottles and felt so much better after taking them that I kept on until I am as well as ever in my life, and to Dr. Pierce all the praise is due. I cannot say enough in favor of his medicines. Before I began taking your medicines I only weighed one hundred and twenty pounds. I now weigh one hundred and sixty pounds. I gained forty pounds in six months. I shall doctor no more with home doctors, as it is only waste of money. I am now in perfect health, thanks to Dr. Pierce."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the muddy complexion.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Man and His Son Killed on Railway—Compulsory and Voluntary Arbitration.

Montreal, Aug. 21.—At the final session of the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce to-day resolutions were adopted which called for the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle imported into Great Britain, and the equipment of lighthouses and lightships with wireless telegraphy. Then came the subject of technical education. The speakers included Charles Levesque, Liverpool; H. B. Irving, Vancouver; and Geo. B. Davies. The resolution was finally passed, and the subject of labor disputes came up. The resolution called for the adoption of voluntary conciliation, but Frank Hathaway, St. John, N. B., desired to have it made compulsory. After this came votes of thanks to the Montreal Board of Trade and its officers for the good work they had done, and finally a cable to King Edward assuring him of the loyalty of the congress was dispatched, and the meeting was over.

This afternoon the delegates were guests of the city at a reception held on the Mountain, and tonight Lord Strathcona gave a large dinner party. To-morrow the delegates go to Ottawa, returning on Sunday, and leaving on Monday morning on their trip, which, before it is ended, will have taken them into every province of the Dominion except Prince Edward Island. The itinerary covers ten thousand miles.

Drowned.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—Geo. Richards, laborer, aged 60 years, jumped into the river this morning at the ferry wharf here to prove that he could swim against the current. He lost his life, and the body was recovered as soon as he struck the water. The body was recovered shortly afterwards.

For Northwest.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 21.—Seven hundred young men and women left today over the Canadian Pacific to make new homes in the Northwest. They were all from Prince Edward Island. They are of the very best class. Another 275 men left to work as harvesters.

Church Destroyed.

Marmora, Ont., Aug. 21.—The Catholic church here was destroyed by fire yesterday; loss, \$10,000.

Run Down by Train.

Clinton, Ont., Aug. 21.—Thomas Webster and his little son were struck by a Grand Trunk train near here this morning and instantly killed.

To Visit Canada.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—Col. Otter has received a letter from Geo. Ian Hamilton, in which he says he will visit Canada next month.

Charge Against Manager.

J. W. Harkom, manager of the Canada Foundry Co., was up before the police magistrate of Toronto Junction yesterday, charged with stealing tools from John French, a Scotch moulder, who was brought out to take the place of the striking moulder, but soon left the company's employ. His tools were held by the company, who claimed French had been advanced money to bring him here, and also to pay his board. The case was adjourned.

Failure.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—One of the oldest mercantile concerns north of Toronto failed yesterday, when E. Fair & Company, general merchants of Collingwood, made an assignment. Toronto houses are considerably interested in the failure, their claims being fairly heavy. It is believed that the Fair estate also has claims against the property.

THE "OPEN DOOR"

Chinese Minister Confirms Report of Opening of Two Ports in Manchuria.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Sir Liang Chen Tung, the Chinese minister, called at the state department to-day. He informed the acting secretary that he had received a dispatch from his government confirming the statement that Prince Ching had informed United States Minister Conger that in the treaty to be signed on October 8th provision would be made for opening two ports in Manchuria.

CURED LONG AGO, BUT STILL CURED.

S. KERNOHAN'S INCURABLE DISEASE CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Five Doctors Agreed There Was No Hope For Him, But He Has Been Strong and Well For Years.

Glebert, Ont., Aug. 21.—(Special.) The wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills published almost daily, recall the case of Samuel Kernohan, of his place. It is years now since he was cured, but as he is still cured it is well worth recalling the facts, and Mr. Kernohan delights to relate them.

"Some time in December, 1893," he says, "I was taken sick and laid up for fourteen months. During my confinement to my house and to my bed, I was attended at various times by five doctors. Three of them decided that my disease was incurable, Flotting Kidney, and two of them that it was Spinal Disease. An agreed on one thing—that my case was incurable."

"When my money was all gone, as a matter of necessity and as my last hope I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had only taken three boxes when I was able to walk about. I took in all eighteen boxes, when I was entirely cured and quite able to work."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best friend I ever found."

Forest fires are reported from several sections in Montana, northwest of Anaconda, near Blue-eyed Nellie mine. Two huge forest fires are destroying timber above Hamilton on Lost Horse creek, and the other on Hughes creek. The fires are running over the heaviest timbered district in the state.

COFFINS SOLD FOR LEAD.

Shocking Conditions Revealed by Enquiry in German City.

The reports of the desecration of the graves of citizens of Wurzburg are officially confirmed. An inquiry, instituted by the municipal authorities, revealed the fact that for years past bodies buried in the churchyard in zinc and lead coffins had been disinterred a night or two after the funeral, and either put in a wooden coffin with another corpse, or simply replaced in the grave without any covering that the earth.

The metal coffins were then cut up, and afterwards sold to a dealer. According to a Wurzburg Journal, Franz Keh, the official in charge of the graveyard, has stated that he and his predecessors have always considered the secret sale of metal coffins as a perquisite of office.

They regarded such coffins as being as much their property as coast dwellers do the wrecks that are driven on their shores. Keh received seven pennings, or about a penny per pound, for each metal coffin, and he has saved over two thousand pounds, besides having given his son and daughter first class educations.

The whole matter is now in the hands of the public prosecutor.

"HE TRIED HARD."

Many stories have been told of the late Lord Russell of Killowen, but the following is worth repeating. While Sir Charles Russell, he was staying for the courts one afternoon when he was stopped on the stairs by a broken-down looking individual of the cadging persuasion, who said: "I beg your pardon, sir; I—I—I—"

"Sir Charles: 'Well, what is it? I'm in a hurry.' 'Ma'am: 'Well, sir, I'm from Ireland, and I want to get back. I came from your house. I knew your

LORD SALISBURY.

Early Morning Report States That Ex-Premier Has Become Slightly Worse.

London, Aug. 22.—The gates of Hatfield were closed at midnight with the announcement that there had been no change in the patient's condition since early in the evening, and that no other bulletin was expected until this morning. Newspaper correspondents representing the whole press of the United Kingdom are gathered at Hatfield anxiously awaiting further news. The general belief is that His Lordship will last through the night, but there is little expectation that the improvement shown last evening will prove more than a last flicker.

The Associated Press correspondent is able to confirm from the best sources at Hatfield, the Lancet's statement that Lord Salisbury is suffering from Bright's disease. The ex-Premier has been suffering from this malady for years, and has been practically dying since Whitsuntide. His condition was aggravated by the recent fall from his chair. He has been practically unconscious for the last 24 hours, a brief interval of sensibility forming the basis for last night's not unfavorable bulletin.

It is realized that death is inevitable, though the patient is making a wonderful struggle. For the past 24 hours he had been fighting for every breath, helped by a continual supply of oxygen.

Relapse.

London, Aug. 22.—8.30 a.m.—Lord Salisbury is still alive, but has become slightly worse since the early hours of the morning. The relapse commenced at 1 a.m. The former Premier is now weaker and unconscious.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Are Entitled to Appoint One of Vice-Presidents of the Reichstag.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—The Socialists are entitled to have appointed from their party one of the three vice-presidents of the Reichstag on account of their increased representation and the other parties appearing willing to concede this. The Socialist leaders, however, differ as to whether they ought to accept the office, because it would limit their complete freedom of obstruction and opposition.

PRIZES PRESENTED.

Don Herbert, of Central School, Awarded Governor-General's Medal.

Yesterday afternoon the pupils of Boys' Central school assembled at the Pemberton gymnasium, when the Governor-General's medal, which was won by Don Herbert in competition with pupils of other schools, was presented. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to present certificates to the successful candidates at the recent examination for entrance to the High school and to formally hand the Hibben Cup to the school.

A number of parents and friends were in attendance, and the chair was occupied by R. L. Drury, chairman of the board of school trustees. Led by Mr. Salloway, the pupils opened the proceedings by singing "The Maple Leaf Forever." An orchestra composed of the pupils and teachers followed by giving an excellently rendered selection.

The High school certificates were then presented by Trustee Mr. Jenkins and Alfred Huggert, both of whom took occasion to congratulate those successful and wish the less fortunate "better luck next time."

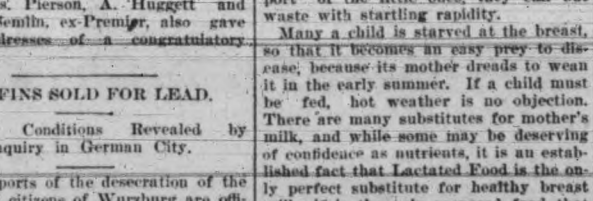
Master Clayton rendered a piano solo and Major Hibben presented the Hibben Cup, making a few congratulatory remarks. This was followed by the presentation to Don Herbert by Supt. Robinson of the Governor-General's medal. Mr. Drury announced that Don Herbert had also won the prize for Canadian history, but regretted that he was unable to present it on that occasion, as it has not yet arrived.

Trustees Mrs. Jenkins, Drury and Boggs made short addresses on the successful work of the school during the past term, and the progress of that institution. Supt. Eaton also made a few interesting remarks.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Jos. Pierson, A. Huggert and Charles Smith, ex-Premier, also gave brief addresses of a congratulatory character.

PE-RU-NA NECESSARY TO THE HOME.

A Letter From Congressman White, of North Carolina.



HON. GEORGE H. WHITE.

Congressman George Henry White, of Tarboro, N.C., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman in regard to the merits of the great catarrh cure, Peru-na:

House of Representatives, Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen—"I am more than satisfied with Peru-na, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."

Very respectfully,
George H. White.

Mrs. Nannie Wallace, Tulare, Cal., President of the Western Baptist Missionary Society, writes:

"I consider Peru-na an indispensable article in my medicine chest. It is twenty medicines in one, and has so far cured every sickness that has been in my home for five years. I consider it of special value to weakly women, as it builds up the general health, drives out disease and keeps you in the best of health."—Mrs. Nannie Wallace.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

"father and—" Sir Charles: "Where?" Man: "At Bally—"

"You're lying. My father was never near the place in his life." Man: "Yes, sir, he was, and I know your brother; he cured my old mother when—" Sir Charles: "You're lying again; my brother's a clergyman. Go away!" The man saw that it was no good staying and started off, when Sir Charles turned to his clerk and said: "Give the man a couple of shillings. He tried hard."

SULTAN AND HATS.

His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey has issued an order forbidding his subjects to clothe their children's heads with strange fantastic hats, imitating European fashions; the children are to wear the simple Turkish bonnet with no exaggerated ornaments, which only make them look absurd and are against the usages and customs of Islam.

LACTATED FOOD

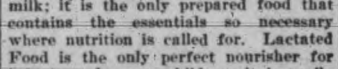
The Only Perfect Substitute for Healthy Breast Milk.

Many infants waste because they are starved, and still their condition cannot be ascribed to lack of feeding; for, if fed from breasts which secrete milk poor in quality and insufficient for the support of the little ones, they can but waste with startling rapidity.

Many a child is starved at the breast, so that it becomes an easy prey to disease, because its mother dreads to wean it in the early summer. If a child must be fed, hot weather is no objection. There are many substitutes for mother's milk, and while some may be deserving of confidence as nutrients, it is an established fact that Lactated Food is the only perfect substitute for healthy breast milk. It is the only prepared food that contains the essentials so necessary where nutrition is called for. Lactated Food is the only perfect nourisher for infants and young children; it is easily digested; it is the great protector against disease and the common summer complaints.

Ah, they are these bits of struggles, in which we learn to fight the great ones; perhaps these bits of struggles, more than the great ones, make up life.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



No Soap, Deter, Soda or Ammonia is needed with GOLD DUST.

With little water and less effort you can clean any thing about the house better, easier and cheaper than with soap or any other cleanser. Once try it, you'll always buy it.

Made only by THE S. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis.

Makers of COPCO SOAP (oval cake).



"GEE! SOUNDS LIKE TWO DOGS." WHERE ARE THE DOGS?

In yesterday's puzzle, by using the upper right corner as base, the father is between the speaker and the girl.

WANTS.

WANTED—To buy some geese. Address "Gander," Times office.

WANTED—Work as teamster. Good horseman; city references. H., 14 North road. Apply at The Westside.

WANTED—Several good cheap cottages and lots, fairly centrally located. Penberton & Son, 45 Fort street.

WANTED—Respectable boy for delivery. 2205 Cook street.

WANTED—Good millinery preparer and apprentice, 81 Douglas street.

WANTED—Situation by reliable Japanese for housework; experienced; city or country. P. O. Box 588.

WANTED—Smart youth for insurance office. One with previous experience and able to use typewriter preferred. Insurance Agent, P. O. Drawer 580.

WANTED—Smart boy. Apply Balminton club.

CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH, wanted at once. Steady work and good wages to the right man. Apply to Stanley Craig, P.O. box 125, Nanaimo, B.C.

WANTED—All kinds of furniture and stoves; highest cash prices paid. No delay at the Old Curiosity Shop, cor. Yates and Blanchard streets. P. O'Connor.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags, at Times Office.

WANTED—Copper, brass, zinc, lead, rubber, rope, bottles, snags, coal oil cans, scrap iron, etc. New and second-hand tools, furniture, etc., bought and sold. W. Eden, 125 Fort St.

WANTED—Ginny sweeping. Smoky chimney cured, so most stores, pipes, stoves and chimneys from 25c; all kinds of brick work, tiles or jobbing plastering, etc.; furnaces and steam boilers made to consume their own smoke. A. Bronghton street.

MEN of integrity can make good money every week, selling our well-known and popular nursery stock. If you want a good paying position write us. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

WANTED—Several persons of good character to manage district office. \$1,000 salary for house of long standing; salary \$200 weekly in cash each Thursday direct from main office, with all expenses. Colonial Co., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

POULTRY FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Orpington birds, 2 pullets and rooster, \$5. Apply Alpha, P. O. Box 440, Victoria.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A dwelling house, with modern conveniences, close to Fort street, cor. western, \$1,500; small payment down if required, balance monthly instalments. Apply Heisterman & Co.

BOAT RENTING BUSINESS and skating rink for sale in the dry belt of B. C., consisting of boats, canoes, buildings and skates. An asbestos claim for sale. Thomas & Pegram, Molsons Bank Bldg., Vancouver.

FOR SALE—5 tons large mealy S. S. Island potatoes. Apply to F. J. Bittan, 125 Blanchard street. Phone 8518.

FOR SALE—Shawinigan Lake, nice cottage furnished, ready for occupation, water front, about 1/2 acre; price \$500. Also 8 acres on said Lake, water front; price \$250. Both of above convenient to Koenig's Station. Flint & Co., 15 Tronche Ave.

FOR SALE—Cheap, Telbids and hares; also some very fine Belgian hares at very low prices. 105 Pandora street.

FOR SALE—Team of Mexican donkeys, thoroughly broke; harness and buggy, in good order, and all complete. Apply B. C. Market.

FOR SALE—7 roomed house, with one acre of land, highest part of Victoria, with lovely view of surrounding country, plentiful supply of water and fine shrubbery. Apply Alpha, 440 P. O., Victoria.

FOR SALE—5/8 acres 3 miles from town, good 7 roomed house, barn and several outbuildings, over 7,000 strawberry plants, a great number of fruit trees, splendid land. Apply Alpha, 440 P. O., Victoria.

FOR SALE—Six roomed cottage, first-class condition; best residential part of city; easy terms. Apply 113 Government street, Room 5.

TO LET.

TO LET—Oct. 1st, modern 7-room house; very central. "Maxim," Times office.

TO RENT—5 roomed house on Mary street, Victoria West, near water. A. E. Wade, 44 Yates street.

TO LET—Nicely furnished front room. Apply 80 Pandora street.

HOUSES TO LET—Esquimaux road, near Lamson street, 9 rooms for sale. Apply 113 Government street, Room 5.

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Beef Scraps

AND GRANULATED BONE FOR CHICKENS.

McDowell & Rosie

98 JOHNSON ST. TEL. 487.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

ROBT. DINSDALE, Builder and Contractor, 48 Third street. Telephone 948. Estimates furnished free for brick and stone buildings.

THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone 520.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 150 Yates St. We have up-to-date machinery and do work to your advantage. Phone 760.

CONTRACTORS.

ESTIMATES GIVEN on moving buildings; work carefully done at reasonable prices. Johnson & Co., 111 North Pembroke St.

CARRUTHERS, DICKSON & HOWES, 131 to 135 Johnson street, Grimsby Block, manufacturers of show cases and store fixtures in hard and soft wood; designs and estimates furnished.

UPHOLSTERING AND AWNINGS.

SMITH & CHAMPTON, 100 Douglas street. Upholstering and repairing a specialty; carpets cleaned and laid. Phone 718.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 129.

ENGRAVERS.

HALE TONES—Equal to any made anywhere. Why send to cities out of the Province when you can get your Engravings in the Province? Work guaranteed; prices satisfactory. The B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., No. 26 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

BUSINESS MEN who use printers' ink send Engravings made by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Engraving Co., No. 26 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAY SCHOOL—Miss C. G. Fox, 26 Mason street. MISS FOX, music teacher, same address.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street (upstairs). Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping taught. E

Gillard's Pickle and Sauce

Knox's Gelatine

TRADE SUPPLIED

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria
Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Aug. 22.—5 a. m.—An ocean disturbance has developed on the northern coast of Vancouver Island, and is causing threatening weather in this district. Showers have fallen at Port Simpson, Barkerville and Kamloops, and at most stations in Oregon and Washington; a thunderstorm occurred at Salt Lake City, and cooler weather is general on the coast. In the Northwest the pressure is increasing, a few showers have fallen, and the weather is cooler and mostly fair.

Forecast.
For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Sunday.
Victoria and vicinity—Light or moderate winds, chiefly cloudy, with occasional showers.

Lower Mainland—Light or moderate winds, threatening, with occasional showers.

Reports.
Victoria—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, 57; minimum, 56; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.
New Westminster—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, 54; minimum, 52; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.78; temperature, 58; minimum, 56; wind, 4 miles N. E.; rain, .04; weather, cloudy.
Barkerville—Barometer, 29.90; temperature, 44; minimum, 42; wind, calm; rain, .08; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, 10 miles S. W.; weather, clear, fog.
Port Simpson—Barometer, 29.80; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, calm; rain, .14; weather, cloudy, fog.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

(Furnished by the Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd., Successors to A. W. More & Co., Ltd., Mining Brokers, 28 Broad St.)

Toronto, Aug. 21.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange to-day:

	Asked.	Bid.
Black Tail	4 1/2	4 1/2
Canadian G. F. S.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cariboo McMillan	13	13
Cariboo Hydraulic	75	75
Centre Star	29	24
Deer Trail Cons.	3 1/2	3 1/2
Domestic Cons.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Patricorp Cons.	5 1/2	5 1/2
Giant	3	3
Granby Smelter	\$4.50	\$3.80
Iron Mask	6	6
Lone Pine-Surprise Cons.	2	2
Morning Glory	3	3
Morrison	4	4
Mountain Lion	28	28
North Star	14	14
Payne	19	16
Rambler Cariboo Cons.	40	30
Republie	3	3
Salut Eugene	48	40
Sullivan	4	4
Virtue	7	5
War Eagle Cons.	14	10
White Bear	4 1/2	3 1/2
Whitlock	4	4
Wonderful	4	4

Rossland Sales.
Payne—500 at 11.
White Bear—1,000 at 4.

Delicious Sweets That
Please Everybody Are

COWAN'S Queen's Dessert

Chocolate,
Chocolate Cream Bars,
Chocolate Wafers, and
Swiss Milk Chocolate

Absolutely Pure.

The Cowan Co., Ltd.,
TORONTO.

STAGE FOLK OF PAST AND PRESENT

INTERESTING CHAT WITH DIVA'S MANAGER

Mr. Mayer Talks Entertainingly of the
Notables in Theatrical World Whom
He Has Managed.

Marcus Mayer, the well known impresario, who, as told in these columns yesterday was here in advance of Adeline Pathe, can give a batch of interesting reminiscences of stage folk if he wants to. In conversation with a Times representative he unfolded a few which, however, can be likened to a drop in a bucket, in view of his many years' management of notables in the realm of Theatres, some of whom are still in the glare of the caucium, while others have joined that mighty band in which artists of all degrees, and their critics, are commingled without distinction.

Of the great by-gones he handled, Edwin Booth occupies a prominent place. It is in almost reverent tones that Mr. Mayer speaks of this great tragedian, whom he places above the galaxy of stars with whom he has come in contact. "Two words—talent and genius—most fittingly describe him as an actor," Mr. Mayer said, "and assuredly he left no successor. He was a master of the subtleties of acting, and in such splendid studies as Iago, Othello and Hamlet he has never been surpassed."

"How about Irving?" queried the interviewer.
"Irving is great only as a character actor," replied the impresario. "For instance, he is a burlesque as Romeo and Hamlet and roles of that description. But he is grand as Shylock, Louis XI, and so forth. When Booth went to London he was not very successful, so it was arranged that he should play with Henry Irving at the Lyceum. They put on 'Othello,' alternating as Iago and Othello. Booth's performance was plainly superior to that of Irving. He was the grandest Hamlet I ever saw. They tell me that the well known English actor, Forbes Robertson, is as good in this part, but I have never seen him play it. Nat Goodwin said he was better than Booth as the melancholy Dane."

This reminded Mr. Mayer that he will bring the noted English actor across the Atlantic next season. "Can you split him as far as Victoria, just as you are doing with Patti?" he was asked. "No, unfortunately, not this time. His tour will be restricted to the East. He will appear in a dramatization of Kipling's novel, 'The Light That Failed.' I managed him one time in California before he had attained anything like the present position he now occupies."

Lawrence Barrett was another notable of the past whom Mr. Mayer managed. He had great talent, the veteran impresario said, and was especially strong as Cassius. Unfortunately he became very vain and pedantic in his later days. John McCullough, who, with Booth and Barrett, formed a world-renowned triad, was less finished and more robust. Mr. Mayer narrates an amusing dialogue between Barrett and Ned Buckley, a one-time Victorian, who achieved considerable fame in sock and buskin. Buckley remarked to Barrett that he "had opened every house in the country," referring to playhouses.

"Indeed," replied the other, "and how many have you closed?"

Patti's record doesn't think Richard Mansfield is in the class of men like Booth and Barrett. He describes him as an actor of talent, but utterly lacking genius. If the fastidious Richard could only hear this frank estimate of him as a Thespian he would say a few things typically Mansfieldian. His company would have an anxious time of it for the succeeding few hours.

The "divine Sarah" is one of the brightest luminaries in the present dramatic firmament who has been guided by Mr. Mayer. He has had charge of all her American tours, and is familiar with her hundred and one eccentricities. She is, he says, a wonderful artist, greater in his opinion than her famous Italian rival, Duse.

"The Germans don't think so, do they?" he was asked.
"Madame Bernhardt systematically antagonizes the Germans," he replied. "Let me give you an incident. While we were en route from Montevideo to the Pacific coast points of South America one time, our ship got into trouble in the Straits of Magellan. A German vessel came along and the captain generously offered to help us out. But as Madame discovered what the ship was she put her foot firmly down on the proposal. She wouldn't hear of it for one moment." It was suggested that perhaps the gifted Frenchwoman was thinking of Alsace-Lorraine just about the time the German ship happened on the scene.

The song bird that Mr. Mayer is heralding just now is certainly an expensive charge. The other day while walking down First avenue in Seattle with John Ringling, one of the proprietors of Ringling's circus, who is a friend of his, Patti's manager, pointing to the procession, which was then passing, observed: "That's quite a family to look after, but I'll bet you Patti cost more."

"I doubt it," replied Ringling. "Our show costs something like five thousand a night."

"Well, Patti costs about seven thousand," replied the diva's ambassador.
Mr. Mayer was a compositor on the Colonist when Mr. Higgins was editor. His parents resided here in the early days, and the family are well known among the old timers.

The fire in the Sour Lake oil fields, Texas, has been extinguished and all the wells are about cleared of debris. The loss is over \$50,000.

MORE NOMINATIONS.

Grand Forks Liberals Make a Popular
Choice in Naming Neil
McCallum.

Chilliwack—Chas. W. Munro, Liberal; J. L. Atkinson, Conservative.
Comox—F. McE. Young, Liberal.
Cowichan—J. N. Evans, Liberal; E. M. Skinner, Conservative.
Cranbrook—Thos. Cavin, Conservative.
Esquimalt—John Jardine, Liberal.
Grand Forks—Neil McCallum, Liberal; Geo. A. Fraser, Conservative; John Kierdan, Socialist.
Islands—T. W. Paterson, Liberal.
Lillooet—Dr. G. Samson, Liberal.
Nanaimo—J. H. Hawthorthwaite, Socialist.
Nelson—S. S. Taylor, Liberal; John Houston, Conservative.
Newcastle—D. W. Murray, Liberal.
Okanagan—T. W. Sterling, Liberal; Price Ellison, Conservative.
Revelstoke—Thos. Taylor, Conservative.
Shillikameen—W. J. Snodgrass, Liberal; L. W. Shatford, Conservative.
Skeena—P. Herman, Liberal; C. W. D. Clifford, Conservative.
Slocan—W. Hunter, Conservative; Wm. Davidson, Labor.
Greenwood—J. R. Brown, Liberal.
Kaslo—J. Retalick, Liberal.
Perry—E. C. Smith, Liberal; J. McPherson, Socialist.
Vancouver—F. Williams, Labor; A. G. Perry, Labor; E. Burns, Socialist.
Yale—Stuart Henderson, Liberal; T. G. McManamon, Conservative.
Ymir—A. Parr, Liberal; Harry Wright, Conservative.
Kamloops—F. J. Deane, Liberal; F. J. Fulton, Conservative.

The above have been duly selected as candidates for the forthcoming elections.

The Liberals of Grand Forks at their convention made a unanimous choice of Neil McCallum as the candidate. The convention was a very representative one. There were 37 delegates in attendance, representing Grand Forks, Phoenix, Castlegar and Gladstone. After the nomination, the convention got down to the work of united organization of the constituency, and an association was formed for the riding, composed of one representative from Cascade, four from Phoenix and six from Grand Forks, who met subsequently and elected W. H. P. Clement president and E. H. Mortimer secretary. Considerable other routine business was transacted, and matters of party interest were discussed. Strong resolutions were passed expressing confidence in the Liberal administration at Ottawa. After a six-hour session, the convention broke up, with cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the party and the candidates. The visiting delegates left for home, satisfied that the convention had done good work, and confident of Mr. McCallum's election. The candidate is an old-timer in the district, and is well known throughout the constituency. He is very largely interested in mining and other properties; and has taken a prominent part in public affairs. He was for two years mayor of the city of Columbia, prior to its amalgamation with Grand Forks, and is at present a leading member of the Grand Forks city council. He has many friends among the Conservatives, and will certainly poll the full strength of the Liberals. It is the openly expressed opinion of prominent men in all parties that the Liberals have made a wise choice, and some, at least, of Mr. McCallum's political opponents do not hesitate to say that he will be the first member for this constituency.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite was nominated by the Socialists of Nanaimo at a convention held there Thursday night. Parker Williams, who ran against W. R. McInnes last fall, will almost certainly be the Socialist candidate at Newcastle. It is announced that Socialists will be run in Cowichan and Alberni, making three-centred fights.

CAUSED BY THE HEAT.

A Rash on Baby's Skin That Often
Alarms Careful Mothers.

During the summer months a rash often appears on the face, neck and body of babies and small children which is liable to alarm the careful mother. It is due to the excessive heat, and, while not dangerous, is the cause of much suffering. Immediate relief is given by dusting the eruption liberally with Baby's Own Powder, which may be had at any druggist's, but to cure the trouble a medicine must be given that will cool the blood of the little sufferer. Baby's Own Tablets will be found a positive blessing in such cases, and will soon restore the clearness and beauty of baby's skin. Mrs. Clifton Cuyler, of Kincardine, Ont., says: "My baby had a rash break out on her face and all over her body. I gave her medicine, but the eruption never left her until I gave her Baby's Own Tablets, and after using them a short time the rash entirely disappeared. I have also given her the Tablets for constipation with the best of results; they act gently but promptly, and always make baby quiet and restful. I think the Tablets a splendid medicine for young children." Baby's Own Tablets may be had from all druggists at 25 cents per box, and Baby's Own Powder at the same price. If you prefer to order direct they will be sent upon receipt of price by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

John W. Dryden, clerk of the Washington National Bank, is under arrest in Seattle suspected of holding up the Sun Juan lodging house in that city. He denies the crime and the president of the bank believes him innocent. Dryden pulled a gun when arrested. He afterwards said he believed the officers to be burglars.

The Bacillus of Catarrh

May not as yet have been officially discovered and catalogued; but all the same, it can be hunted down, and absolutely exterminated with

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.
The One Catarrh Cure that cures Catarrh, Colds and Headache.
Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves eczema in one day. 35 Cents.
Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—2.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW AND THE GARDEN FETE

Grounds of Jubilee Hospital Are Present-
ing an Attractive Appearance—
Beautiful Exhibition.

The grounds of the Jubilee hospital yesterday presented an animated appearance. Crowds attended the annual flower show and garden fete in the afternoon and evening, and all expressed themselves pleased with the entertainment provided. For those who are fond of flowers there is an exhibition of local varieties which has never been excelled. Each of the many marquees and tents were filled with exhibits, and throughout the day a steady stream of interested visitors filed through. There is a large entry list of potted plants, almost all of which were handsome specimens. The bouquets of cut flowers, however, excelled in beauty.

Possibly the most interesting of all the exhibits is that of the school children, who are competing against one another. Arden Braden was successful in this contest, winning the silver medal. Annie Hughes captured the bronze medal by taking second place, and Fred Bland won the prize for flowers in pots. The Victoria Horticultural Association are to be congratulated upon the success of the second annual show, and the garden fete which is being held under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary and Daughters of Pity reflects credit on the society.

Another feature was an exhibition of bees by E. F. Robinson. He had a full outfit of bee-keeping supplies on hand, and his explanations and demonstrations were followed with the greatest interest by the large crowd which thronged about him. A special car service was provided yesterday, and will be continued to-day. A choice musical programme was rendered last evening. R. G. Worlock gave a tenor solo, "In the Shade of the Palm," from Florida, most acceptably.

Miss Pinder and Miss Sehl gave solos, the latter singing "Whisper and I Shall Hear." The programme for this evening follows:

Dress Solo—The Storm Wind.....Roeckel
Vocal Solo.....Miss Prior
Soprano Solo—Wishes and Fancies.....Roeckel
Miss Higgins, Vancouver.
Tenor Solo.....A. T. Howard.
Contralto Solo—Good Bye.....F. Paolo Tosti
Mrs. Gideon Hicks.

The prize winners follow:

Class A.
Best collection of plants in flower, not less than 8 or more than 12, 1st, Mrs. Hodgson; 2nd, Mr. G. Marsden.
Best collection of geraniums in flower, not less than 6 and not more than 9, 1st, G. Marsden.

Best specimen plant in flower, 1st, Mrs. Hodgson.

Best specimen plant of any kind, 1st, G. Marsden.

Cut Flowers.
Best collection of sweet peas, shown separately, 10 stems in each bunch, 6 varieties, 1st, J. A. Bland.

Sweet peas, 12 varieties, 1st, J. A. Bland; 2nd, Sherburn.

Sweet peas, 20 varieties, 1st, J. A. Bland.

Roses, 12 in number, 1st, Mr. Sherburn; 2nd, Mrs. McKieckling.

Stocks, 1st, J. C. Newbury; 2nd, J. A. Bland.

Dahlias, 6 varieties, 1st, J. C. Newbury; 2nd, J. Sherburn.

Dahlias, 12 varieties, 1st, J. C. Newbury; 2nd, J. E. Smart.

Dahlias any number over 15, 1st, J. C. Newbury; 2nd, Mrs. Wolfenden.

Carnations, 1st, J. Sherburne; 2nd, Mrs. J. W. De Bold.

Phlox Drummondii, 1st, J. C. Newbury; 2nd, J. Sherburne.

Nasturtiums, 1st, Mrs. Siddall; 2nd, J. C. Newbury.

Annals, 1st, Mrs. Henderson; 2nd, Mrs. Hodgson.

Fansies, 1st, Mrs. Siddall; 2nd, J. A. Bland.

Asters, 12 blooms, not less than 6 distinct colors, 1st, Mrs. Hodgson; 2nd, J. A. Bland.

Salpiglossis, 1st, Mrs. Henderson; 2nd, Mrs. Tennant.

Petunias, 1st, J. A. Bland; 2nd, Mrs. Morrill.

Class C.
(Amateurs Employing Labor—Plants in Pots.)

Best collection of fuchsias, 1st, George Millett; 2nd, G. Marsden.

Petunias, 2nd, G. Marsden.

Begonias, tuberosus, single, 6 plants, 1st, Mrs. Croft; 2nd, G. Millett.

Begonias tuberosus, double, 6 plants, 1st, Mrs. Croft; 2nd, G. Millett.

Begonias Rex, 1st, George Marsden; 2nd, G. Millett.

Begonias Fibrous, 1st, Mrs. Croft; 2nd, G. Millett.

Foliage plants (Coleus excluded), not less than 10 or more than 15, 1st, Mrs. Croft; 2nd, G. Millett.

Coleus, not less than 6 or more than 10, 1st, G. Millett; 2nd, F. B. Pemberton.

Ferns, not less than 6 or more than 12, 1st, Mrs. Croft (no second).

Geraniums, not more than one of each variety, 1st, George Millett.

Specimen plant in flower, 1st, F. B. Pemberton; 2nd, G. Millett.

Specimen plant, ornamental, 1st, Mrs. Croft; 2nd, G. Millett.

Collection of plants in flower, not less than 6 or more than 12 varieties, silver medal, 1st, Mrs. Pearce; 2nd, George Millett.

Cut Flowers.
Best collection of gladioli, 1st, Mrs. Tennant; 2nd, Mrs. Wolfenden.

Phlox perennal, 1st, F. B. Pemberton; 2nd, Mrs. Croft.

Salpiglossis, 1st, Mrs. Siddall; 2nd, Mrs. Pearce.

Pansies, 1st, J. A. Bland; 2nd, Mrs. Siddall.

Carnation border, 1st, F. B. Pemberton; 2nd, J. C. Newbury.

Stocks, 1st, Mrs. Siddall; 2nd, J. A. Bland.

Phlox Drummondii, 12 varieties, 1st, J. C. Newbury.

Asters, 12 blooms, 6 colors, 1st, Mrs. Pearce; 2nd, J. A. Bland.
Cactus Dahlias 12 blooms, distinct varieties, 1st, G. Millett; 2nd, J. C. Newbury.
Cactus Dahlias, 1st, J. C. Newbury; 2nd, F. B. Pemberton.
Dahlias, show, 1st, J. C. Newbury; 2nd, Geo. Millett.
Sweet peas, shown separately, 10 stems in each bunch, 9 varieties, 1st, J. A. Bland; 2nd, George Millett.
Sweet Peas, named collection, 1st, J. A. Bland.
Delphiniums, 1st, Mrs. Siddall; 2nd, Mrs. Croft.
Hardy perennials, herbaceous, 1st, Mrs. Croft.
Hand bouquet, 1st, J. A. Bland; 2nd, J. C. Newbury.
Bridal bouquet, 1st, Miss Hore.
Gents' buttonhole, 6 specimens, 1st, Miss Hore; 2nd, F. B. Pemberton.
Special Prizes—Open to All.

Offered by Messrs. Jay & Co., \$5 for the best collection of sweet peas, not less than 10 varieties, grown from seed purchased at their store, George Millett.

Offered by Messrs. Hibben & Co., book, value \$2.50, for six trusses of geraniums, different colors; the choice of the book left to the prize winner, George Millett.

Offered by Mr. Lilly, \$5 for best collection of annuals, Mrs. Tennant.
Offered by Mr. Penneck, silver charm or brooch, for best collection of asters, J. Sherburne.

Offered by Challenger & Mitchell, trophy, value \$5, for best collection of roses, J. Sherburne.

Offered by Mr. Bowes, druggist, bottle of cologne, value \$2, for best collection of pansies, Mrs. Siddall.

Offered by Mrs. Fawcett, atomizer, value \$1.50, for best collection of pansies, Mrs. Siddall.

Offered by Miss Vigor, ladies' blouse, for best collection of begonias, George Millett.

Offered by Misses Mesher and Peiser, ladies' lace-point stock collar, for best collection of outside carnations, J. C. Newbury.

Offered by Messrs. Westcott Bros., chignon tie, value \$1.50, for basket of cut flowers, J. C. Newbury.

Offered by Messrs. L. Goodrich & Sons, \$5 for the best collection of sweet peas in the show, J. A. Bland.

Mrs. Wilkerson's special prizes were both won by G. Millett.

Extra prizes—Bouquet, J. A. Bland; petunias, J. A. Bland; annals, J. Sherburne; gladioli, Mrs. Henderson.

In the school children's competition, Arden Braden won the silver medal; bronze medal, Annie Hughes; flowers in pots, 1st, Fred Bland.

The flowers grown in the Kingston street school grounds were highly commended, as were also those grown at the Rock Bay school.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pile Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who manufacture Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.

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VICTORIA'S FAMILY THEATRE.

The Duffy Children
Singing and Dancing Sketch.

Harry Du Ross
Sings the Illustrated Song, "When the Blue Sky Turns to Gold."

Mantel
In Black Art.

NEW MOVING PICTURES.
3 to 5 and 7 to 10 p. m.

DOUGLAS 'GARDENS'

LARGEST SHOW YET.

—SEE—
Goldie's Cockatoo Circus

A Positive Novelty.

MR. AND MRS. FRANK DUFFY,
The Polite Sketch Team.

MR. FRANK LEROY,
Singing Two Illustrated Songs.

2,000 Feet of New Animated Pictures.
Grand drawing for bicycle Friday evening.

Candy matinee for children Saturday afternoon.

ADMISSION 10c
L. P. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Boys' Stockings

When boys' stockings cost so little as these, what's the use of darning? They really encourage laziness, but then this is lazy weather. At any rate here are the world-famous McEwen stockings for boys, made of heavy, fast black, ribbed cotton, applied heels and toes, an absolutely reliable hard wearing stocking in all sizes for

25c. pair

W. G. Cameron

Victoria's Cheapest Cash Clothier,
55 JOHNSON ST.

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Ceylon Tea is the absolute "Purity" guaranteed; then beyond this there is a distinctive and delicious flavor possessed by no other teas. Acceptable to all tastes. Sold only in sealed lead packets. Black or Natural Green. 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. By all grocers.



Heinz Bulk Sweet Pickles

Per Pint 20c
Heinz Bulk Sour Pickles, per Pint 15c
Heinz Sweet Pickles, per Bottle 45c
Gillard's Relish, per Bottle 35c
Olives, stuffed Olives, Relishes, Chutney, etc., etc., in great variety, at prices that touch the purse lightly.

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Telephone: No. 45
Daily, one month, by carrier..... 75
Daily, one week, by carrier..... 20
Twice-a-Week Times, per annum..... \$1.00
All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

Copy for change of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 5 o'clock p. m.; if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

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Victoria News Co., Ltd., 80 Yates St.
Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 61 Govt.
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H. W. Walker, grocery, Douglas road.
W. Wilby, 61 Douglas St.
Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post office.
Pope Stationery Co., 119 Government St.
F. Redding, Crawford road, Victoria W.
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Nanaimo-B. Pinbury & Co.

LABOR COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

In the report of the Royal Labor Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the industrial strife which has done so much to retard the progress of British Columbia, the legislators of Canada, and all who take an active interest in the welfare of the Dominion, will find much to ponder over. The commissioners have covered the ground completely and exhaustively considering the limits of the time at their disposal. It says a great deal for their capacity for hard labor and capability of concentration that they accomplished so much in so little time. Nor is the document one of those dry as dust, uninteresting deliverances usually presented to parliament upon such a subject. It is filled with interesting data from the first page; the conclusions are presented with force in language of almost unexampled dignity and simplicity. The cases of both parties to the great controversy which has wrought so much ill to British Columbia are dealt with fearlessly and candidly. The recommendations to capital and labor are full of wisdom and sage counsel. Whether they will be heeded by either party to the controversy, which it is admitted will last as long as human nature remains as it is and while the present civilization endures, is another matter. Whether parliament in its wisdom will see fit to carry any or all of the recommendations into effect is also a question that must remain in abeyance for some time. But, whatever course our legislators may see fit to adopt, whatever the course of events in the future affecting the relationships of the toilers and the directors of our industries may be, the effect of the recommendations of the commissioners should be beneficial. If the periodical invasions of agitators could be stemmed and the representatives of causes which should not be antagonistic could be brought face to face to discuss their differences as rational men dealing with reasonable men, there would surely be a happier ending to most controversies. Labor in British Columbia would have been in just as good a position to-day, if not indeed in a vastly better position, and the business of the province in a great deal better shape, if easier counsel had prevailed and reasonable methods had been adopted for the adjudication of differences. It is devoutly to be wished that the lessons of the year have not been lost upon the representatives of capital and labor now that peace has been established and industries have entered upon a period of activity which presages remarkable results if uninterrupted.

While animadverting upon the subversion of individual liberty which has resulted from the organization of labor in practically all its branches, and upon the evil effects of boycotting and picketing, the report admonishes employers in terms which are sufficiently plain. It says:

"Here it may not be amiss to warn employers of labor that the old relation of master and servant no longer obtains, that it has been supplanted by that of employer and workman, with the probability that it will develop in the near future into that of co-contractors. There is no doubt that a considerable percentage of strikes are caused, not so much by the refusal of the employer to yield to the particular demand, as by the way in which it is done, or by a long course of arbitrary conduct. One of the results of the spread of unionism throughout the various trades has been to put the workman in a better position to make terms with his employer; to preserve his independence of character; he is now able to drive a bargain and does not have to accept a dole. Formerly, employers were too often in the habit of regarding their men as so many machines or units of labor, and those of them who felt humane instincts thought they fulfilled their whole obligation if they gave an occasional extra remuneration or bonus, or conferred some benefit which they regarded as a gratuity. But the workman of modern times demands as his due a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and that he shall get a reasonable share of the product of his toil; what he seeks

is honorable employment, not slavery; he wants fair dealing and justice and not charity or patronage.

"It is necessary then, in their own interest, and in that of the community generally, that employers bear in mind that they are no longer dealing with submissive and unquestioning units of labor, but with sentient beings who have, equally with themselves, senses, affections, desires, doubts and fears. It is, therefore, especially incumbent on corporations, and other large employers of labor who do not come in personal contact with their employees, to place persons of tact and discretion in all the offices of superintendence, and to forthwith discontinue the services of anyone who is found to be tyrannical or arrogant in his dealings with the men. Many a strike could have been averted if the employer or his superintendent had taken the trouble to reason the whole matter out with his men, and had shown them why he was unable to accede to the demand."

Then the commissioners refer to the long period of harmonious relations which obtained between the New Vancouver Coal Company and their employees as a specific example of what may be accomplished by mutual forbearance.

The report is published in full in today's Times, and the time devoted to its consideration by students of social questions will not be wasted.

NOT A CASES BELL

The captain of the American tug Silver Spray must have been of the opinion when he reported the bombardment of his ship by a Canadian fishing cruiser that he could make a commotion in the world by the ventilation of his alleged grievance. But the American people had the good sense to take a sensible view of the matter. They probably reasoned that unless the captain of the riddled ship had been guilty of an infraction of the fishing laws he would not have been molested. If he had been following a lawful calling in a perfectly lawful way he could not have had any reasonable objection to an examination. He should have stayed by his station and went on with his business. Canadian vessels in Behring Sea must submit to inspection when overhauled by American or British patrols. When regulations are made with the object of preserving industries they must be carried out, and the only manner in which they can be carried out is by enforcing the law. It is extremely improbable that the bombardment of the Silver Spray was as severe as was alleged by her commander. At any rate, he has lodged no complaint with the department of state at Washington, there is no demand in the United States for a declaration of war against Canada, and everything is quiet along the Potomac. In fact, the department has tacitly approved of the act of our "warship" by intimating in a semi-official way that the Silver Spray was treated as she deserved to be. The report points out that it is not an infrequent occurrence, as is well-known, for American fishing boats to run against the Canadian revenue boats on the lakes. This comes from the violation of the treaty and laws governing the navigation of the lakes, the taking of fish out of season and poaching on Canadian preserves. Poachers in United States vessels have been subjected to the fire of Canadian revenue boats before, and have not made formal complaint, for the reason that they were properly made to feel the effect of police prosecution. From the facts reported in the newspapers it is believed the Silver Spray was unlawfully engaged in taking fish, and was consequently liable to arrest and seizure by the Canadian cruiser. Owing to the depredations of fishermen Canada has enacted stringent laws for the protection of fish and game and Michigan and some of the other states bordering on the lakes have enacted similar laws. It is not believed any serious question will arise from the firing on the Silver Spray by the Canadian cruiser Petrel.

RIDICULOUS LEARNED MEN.

The press is again referring in sarcastic terms to the profundity and originality of the professors of the University of Chicago. This institution was founded and is maintained by Mr. Rockefeller, the oil king and monopolist. The staff of the university was evidently chosen by Mr. Rockefeller for a specific purpose; to maintain the spirit of the institution in harmony with the ideas of its founder. The western sea of learning has a monopoly of some peculiar theories promulgated for the benefit of the world. An outline of these theories is published, as they take form. Prompted by a spirit of jealousy, no doubt, the savants of the ancient seats of learning ignore the advanced thought which emanates from the John D. Rockefeller University of Chicago. The Times has been compelled as an up-to-date political and sociological journal to refer to some of the deliverances of the western professors. It is therefore with gratification that we observe some of our contemporaries have been obliged at last to comment upon the extraordinary lectures of "J. D. R.'s hired men." We regret that because the imaginings do not commend themselves to the judgment of minds accustomed to confinement in certain cramped, narrow bounds, the subject has been treated with a levity bordering on, if it does not actually pass into, sarcasm. It is hinted by one writer that Prof. Frederick E. Starr, of Chicago University, must have enjoyed the excitement

he produced the other day by announcing that the country which had produced Indians once was doing it again, and that in time, though we might not all wear paint and feathers, yet we would all resemble our savage predecessors in feature and complexion. He must have enjoyed the attention which this jest attracted, for now he has made a bolder bid for fame by a public commendation of cannibalism when not preceded by murder, or, if not exactly by commendation, at least by declaring that there is nothing particularly bad about it, and commenting upon the observed mental and physical superiority of cannibal tribes to neighbors contented with a simple fare. This, no doubt, will create enough horror to carry the ambitious professor's name through an even wider circle than his previous effort did, and it is fair to assume that that was his object in taking up a subject so grisly. Really, there was nothing new in what he said; nor was there very much exact information. Some of the abler Africans are, or were, cannibals, but some of the aboriginals have far too great a horror of the dead ever to use them as a means of subsistence except in circumstances that are deemed a sufficient excuse for cannibalism among the lower orders of civilized men. One hardly knows how to take these Chicago professors—whether they are constantly seeking to create cheap sensations, or whether the Chicago reporters do the seeking for them. Be the one theory or the other true, the result does not make for academic dignity, or advance the reputation either of Chicago or the country in which it is situated.

It is now up to Canada. Apparently we are the only people who can win that cup. We have beaten our neighbors so often in the smaller classes that some of our millionaires should give the question of a challenge their most serious consideration for the America Cup.

Well, there is one game the British can beat Americans at. The Doherty brothers have swept all competitors, Eastern and Western, off the lawn tennis courts of the United States.

The most melancholy feature of the defeat of Shamrock III. lies in the fact that Sir Thomas Lipton's marriage, with an American girl must be indefinitely postponed.

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

To the Editor:—In my letter on the above subject, appearing in your issue of yesterday, a typographical error appears, which, with your permission, I desire to correct through your columns. In the sentence where the words appear "transforming the powers of government from the hands of the non-producing or working class," it should read "transforming the powers of government from the hands of the non-producing class into the hands of the producing or working class." I would like to point out that we Socialists in our propaganda work impinge the present system, and do not antagonize the capitalist as an individual. Personally, we have only respect for the capitalist, since he is the product of the present system. To abolish the present system and give to the worker the full product of his toil, is our mission.

HAROLD BURNETT.

THE BRIDE THAT FAILED.
S. E. Kiser.
One who was very rich one day
Fell ill and murmured piously:
"Restore my health, O God, I pray,
And I will build a church to Thee.
A thousand orphans shall be glad
If I may have the strength I had."

With health regained, he strove once more
To be the richest of mankind;
And daily added to his store,
To all the rights of others blind.
He crushed the ones who barred his way
And spurned them where they weeping lay.

Again Death stood beside his bed;
"O God!" he cried out, piously,
"Restore the vigor that has fled
And I will build new homes to Thee,
And make more orphans cease their cries—
But Death bent down and closed his eyes."

And still the world has eager men
Who win for gain till danger comes,
And blindly endeavor then—
To bribe the Lord with splendid sums.
Their God is only who waiting stands
With selfish hands and itching hands.

TWO KINDS OF PATRIOTISM.

Ottawa Journal.
Flag waving and shouting does no harm,
But the man that pays his taxes and keeps
out of debt and jail is a better citizen
and patriot than the man who sings "God
Save the King" hourly and does none of these.

ONE THING SETTLED.

Kansas City Journal.
"Grace is greatly worried. She can't decide where to go on her bridal tour."
"When is she to be married?"
"The date hasn't been fixed yet."
"Whom is she going to wed?"
"That's another detail that is yet to be arranged. But she has her trousseau all planned."

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

Is the only remedy of standing that is guaranteed to cure corns and warts, without pain. Insist on having only Putnam's; it's the best.

Sterling Silver Photo Frames

We have just received a large consignment of Frames, all sizes, from the Midget to the Imperial. They are English Hall Marked Sterling Silver, with best silk velvet backs, prices from \$1.00 to \$20.00 each, and are the best values in Frames ever offered in the city. We are showing also a fine assortment of Requisites for the Toilet Table, in Cut Glass and Sterling Silver, at equally low prices.

C. E. REDFERN,

Established 1862. Telephone 118.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

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HARDWARE

Lawn Mowers, Wire Netting, Hose and Garden Tools.

English and Norway Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods.
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English Ale and Stout

Manufactured from the highest grade of Malt and Hops. Bottled at the Brewery, for sale at all leading Clubs, Restaurants and Saloons. Ask your Grocer for it, or phone 893. All orders promptly attended to.

Why do you worry when
dainties abound,
And Grocers and Bakers say
always around?

HAVE YOU TRIED OUR

HOME MADE

Jams, Cakes
ETC., ETC.The choicest goods and
purest foods at cash prices.

Special Ceylon Teas

At 30c, 35c, 40c, and 50c.

Deaville, Sons & Co.,

Hillside Ave. and First St.

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All kinds of brick or stone work for
frame buildings; also tiles and jobbing
plastering and cement work, at moderate
charges.

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63 NORTH PEMBROKE STREET,
SPRING RIDGE.Liberal
Committee
Room

No. 36 Broad Street

Kingham & Co.

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ERN FUEL CO., NANAIMO, B. C.New Wellington
CoalLamp or Sack \$6.50 per ton
Washed Nuts \$5.00 per ton
Delivered to any part within the city limits.
OFFICE, 34 BROAD ST.
TELEPHONE 647.

YOUR ATTENTION, PLEASE

We wish to inform you that we have just opened up several casks of

"AYNSLEY'S FINE ENGLISH CHINA TEA SETS"

And this means that you can buy highly finished China Tea Sets free from the blemishes so frequently found in other makers' goods, and at prices which will appeal to all. We do not buy job lots, because we believe in supplying perfect goods to our patrons, and it is more satisfactory in the end. We invite your inspection of the Newest English Tea Ware.

TEA SETS

AYNSLEY'S TEA SETS.

(40 pieces in the set.)

"THE BUTE."

In plain prints \$8.50

"THE PORTLAND."

Illuminated in colors and glazes \$10.00

"THE DIAMOND."

Enamelled in very beautiful designs \$12.00

"WHITE CHINA."

"Creech" Cups and Saucers at \$3.50 doz.

"DECORATED" CUPS & SAUCERS.

Both in the "Creech" and "New
Clyde" Styles, at \$8.00 and \$9.00 doz.

AFTERNOON TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS AND AFTER DINNER COFFEES AND SAUCERS.

In a very choice range of artistic colorings, at \$4.50 to \$5.00 doz.

THREE-PIECE SETS.

Comprising Teapot, Sugar and Cream, in a variety of pretty designs, at \$2.50 set.

SEVEN-PIECE SETS.

Comprising Teapot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and four Cups and Saucers, from \$4.00 per set.

AT WEILER BROS., VICTORIA, B. C.

SOME STRIKE LOSSES.

New York World.
The close of the trolley car strike in Waterbury, Conn., was marked by public rejoicing. People thronged the streets, cheering the labor leaders and the officials of the company with equal fervor. It was a happy occasion—until one examines the balance sheet. The strike lasted seven months, it cost Connecticut \$30,000 to call out the militia and check rioting. It cost the unions \$13,000 and individual workmen much more. It cost the company \$200,000, and what the city lost in trade can never be reckoned. It was the direct cause of one murder and of numerous outrages that

stained the name of the "land of steady habits."

HOME AND FOREIGN CUTLERY.

N. Y. Press.

The other day a man showed a penknife of two blades, such as you carry in a vest pocket in a case of chamomile skin. In the presence of several skeptics he, first, whittled a piece of steel with the larger blade, then turned around and used the same blade to shave his cheek, since the same paper and gave a loose hair. Needless to say, this knife was not "made in Germany." Nor is it of American make. It comes from the "long time headquarters of

SPENCER'S

Western Canada's Big Store.

The best of Furniture is yours now for less than you ever paid.

This Furniture news is of the greatest importance to those who have rooms to furnish. If this month finds you need less, come and see the Furniture anyway.



Library Furniture

We can provide in this Furniture Sale the fittings for a real library. The receptive bookcases, the broad table, the armchair and the leather couch on which you can stretch out in comfort.

Couches

A few examples picked at random from the Furniture Stock:
\$27.50 for \$17.50, covered with silk tapestry.

Iron Bedsteads

\$10.00 for \$7.50, white enameled iron bedsteads, continuous head and foot pillars, ornamental connections, fancy scroll work on head, well made and finished; others \$5.75 to \$28.50.

Extension Tables

Of polished oak, \$17.50 for \$12.50; others \$19.50 to \$50.00; from \$7.50 to \$65.00 each.

China Closets

Of polished oak; regular \$30.00 for \$19.50; others of mahogany and cathedral oak.

Sideboards

Of quarter-cut oak, serpentine front, carved top, large bevelled glass; regular \$30.00 for \$22.50.

Buffets

Of quarter-cut oak; regular \$15.00 for \$9.75; others were \$17.50 to \$150.00, for \$12.50 to \$110.00 each.

Bedroom Furniture

Greater variety is required in Bedroom Furniture, for there are perhaps four to twenty bedrooms to be furnished to one parlor or library. Our collection of Bedroom Furniture will make a good impression on those seeing it.

Furniture for the Dining Room

The comfort of the dining-room depends on right furniture. The best dinner in the world loses part of its attraction if your dining-room furniture isn't up to your culinary standards. No matter what your taste may be, you may be sure of finding the sort you want among the collection, also furniture for every room in the house. The August Furniture Sale tags to be found on every piece included in this sale. State plainly the actual average selling price and the new price for this sale. These sale prices represent an average saving of one-third.

TWO SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN LINOLEUM, MONDAY

ENGLISH LINOLEUM, 2 yards wide, six patterns; regular value 75c. for 50c. square yard.

INLAID LINOLEUM, 4 patterns; regular value \$1.50, for \$1.00 square yd.

First Showing of New Costumes, Monday,

Also Heptometre Raincoats, Dress Goods and Walking Hats.

due entry, the city of Sheffield, England. Why cannot the United States manufacture blades of such temper? Do we yield supremacy to England?

DOES NOT APPLY TO B. C.

Grimsby Independent.

A Yankee said "to me the other day, 'There are more handsome men and homely women in Canada than any other place I ever visited.' I denied the imputation—not about the men, but about the women—but his answer set me thinking, and lo and behold I found it true. I took notice of the women in a large

crowd and it is surprising how few really good-looking women could be picked out of a train load, or a boat load.

HERE'S A SASSY ITEM.

Ottawa Journal.

A Parisian savant has just discovered that woman at the age of twenty-eight is in the full splendor of her physical beauty, and maturity of her intellect. Just the same, there are a few mean cynical old bachelors left who have a sneaking idea that Mark Twain, in placing the supreme age of a woman's attractiveness at three months, was nearer right.

BATH BRUSHES

SOAPS

GOODS

A great variety. Bath Towels, Nail Brushes, Sponges, Corn Plasters, Corn Files, Shampoo Creams, Hair Tonic, Toilet Powder, Toilet Water, etc. We should like to supply you with whatever Bath Goods you need.

CYRUS H. BOWES
80 Government Street, Near Yates Street.
VICTORIA, B. C.
TELEPHONES 425 AND 460.

To Advertisers

During the summer months the Times is published on Saturdays at two o'clock, p. m. Owing to this fact advertisers must have their copy in the hands of the printer before nine a. m., Saturday mornings, and preferably on Friday evenings. The same applies to notices of church services.

City News in Brief.

—Going to Vancouver or Westminster? Take the Terminal railway at 7.00 a. m. daily.

—The petition addressed by the residents of Victoria West to the postmaster-general, asking for a service in regard to letter box collections similar to that enjoyed by the other part of the city, has been forwarded. The petition is signed by 127 names.

—At the usual propaganda meeting of the Socialist party in Labor hall tomorrow evening, an address will be delivered by G. W. Wrigley on "The Socialist Party and Palliative Legislation." Admission free. Meeting begins at 8 o'clock.

—The receipts of the White Pass & Yukon railway for the week ended July 31st, were \$68,008. The Bonanza Creek Hydraulic Mining Company has been registered under the laws of Guyana with a capital of \$350,000 in 11 shares. Bank of British North America shares are 1½ points lower, at 68½.

—As will be seen in the advertisement columns of the Times, tenders will be received by the officer commanding the troops, Work Point Barracks, until noon, Wednesday, September 9th, for supplies consisting of provisions, fuel, etc., for His Majesty's troops at Esquimalt for one year from October 1st. Full particulars will be found in the advertisement.

—Matt Kurikka, the leader of the Finnish colony at Malcolm Island, is in the city after a lecture tour through the United States and Canada. He has visited many of the centres of settlements of Finlanders, where the scheme he represents was unfolded to them. The results, he reports, have been highly satisfactory and the interest continues to increase.

—Seneca G. Ketchum, a well-known newspaper man of the Northwest, died on Thursday at his home at Sedro-Woolley, of inflammation of the stomach. Mr. Ketchum was generally and familiarly known among the newspaper craft and had a large circle of acquaintances and friends outside the profession. Mr. Ketchum was a good writer, and his stories were always interesting. He established one paper at Sedro-Woolley, but at the time of his death it is believed he was not connected with any paper. While on the management of his paper, he was recognized as having considerable influence in politics. Up to the time of his settling at Sedro-Woolley, Mr. Ketchum edited around a good deal of time for a time he managed an advertising scheme and did a good deal of business among the towns in the western part of Washington. He then went to Sedro-Woolley. He was about 40 years of age, and leaves a widow and one child. Mr. Ketchum was born in the state of New York and was brought up in Ontario, Canada. He was at one time chief of police of Nelson.

YOU CAN EXPECT THE LATEST GOODS, THE BEST QUALITY IN

IMPORTED
TWEEDS, WORSTEDS AND
SERGE

Suitings

The best workmanship at
Peden's,
50 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

Fishing Tackle

Of the best quality, largest stock, at
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.
115 Government Street.

A BIG SNAP

**TO-DAY ON
Johnson St.**

Lot 60x120 ft., with 5 roomed cottage, at a price that will surprise you.

It's a Seller; Look It Up

P. C. MacGregor & Co.

NO. 2 VIEW ST.

—All kinds of summer requisites at Weller Bros., including filters, refrigerators, fruit jars, etc., at popular prices.

—Frank Draper, of the Watch Tower Tract and Bible Society, will speak on "God's Plan of the Ages" on Wednesday and Thursday evening in the A. O. U. W. hall. No collection.

—The High school will be reopened on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Andrews, of Everett, Mass., the new teacher appointed to fill the vacancy in succession to Mr. Knapp, is expected from the East to-night.

—The master mechanic's pure tar soap cleans and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free sample on receipt of 2c. for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs., Montreal.

—Remember the meetings in A. O. U. W. hall on the evenings of the 26th and 27th at 7.30 p. m. Mr. Frank Draper, of the Watch Tower Tract and Bible Society, will speak on God's plan of the ages. No charge, no collection. All welcome.

—An interesting competition is in progress at St. Clair's swimming baths this afternoon. An examination of the school children for certificates in swimming, including distance and life-saving work, is being held. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mayor McCandless, P. B. Pemberton, Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Le Page have kindly donated silver medals.

—Those whose occupations keep them in the vicinity of the Yates street harbor landing are led in their very uncomfortable journey to the city by the Chinese fish peddlers who are there. They are there to clean the fish, throwing the entrails in the water causing a most objectionable stench.

—At the meeting of the local lodge, Woodmen of the World, last night arrangements were made to welcome C. C. Hodgins, the high command officer of the order, who is coming to Victoria in the near future from Ontario. In the absence of definite information as to the length of his stay here, the full programme of entertainment was not prepared. The meeting also discussed arrangements for a sick benefit fund in connection with the order.

—In regard to the inter-school horticultural competition, it might be pointed out that there would be a larger display in the show now in progress had the children more time. As will be remembered, the kind offer of Messrs. Brackman & Ker was somewhat late in the season for this. The special prizes were announced. The Kingston street and Rock Bay children are growing their flowers on their grounds and are quite successful. Doubtless next year will see all the schools represented in competition.

—"Where shall I insure my life?" is an important question for you to answer. Select a company in which the rights and privileges of policy-holders are supreme; in which no other interest than that of policy-holders is to be considered or cared for. There is one, and only one, such Canadian company, that is the Mutual Life of Canada now in its 33rd year, with assets of over \$7,000,000. Its policy-holders—and they alone constitute the company—control its management, elect its directors, and receive all its profits. Before insuring elsewhere call and obtain our rates and plans. R. L. Drury, Provincial Manager, 34 Broad street.

—This evening and to-morrow welcome meetings will be held by the Salvation Army in honor of Brig. McMillan, of Spokane, Brig. McMillan is an Army officer of over 22 years' standing. He has filled many trusted positions as such, and before coming to the Pacific province had a very successful term in the West Ontario province. The local corps is expecting great things this week-end. On Monday evening there will be a musical meeting—brass, string and reed instruments. A good time is expected. Captain and Mrs. Jackson will assist on Monday evening, and their two little girls will give some action songs. At the close coffee and cake will be served.

160 ACRES

25 acres ploughed, clear of stumps and fence, good land, nice orchard, 4 roomed house, new barn 30x50, good spring. Price \$25,000. Situate Galliano Island.

SWINERTON & ODDY,
102 GOVERNMENT ST.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

A splendid nerve tonic and builder. Prepared by

HALL & CO.
Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

—Mr. and Mrs. Grant, of Vancouver, will sing at to-morrow's services in the Metropolitan Methodist church.

—This afternoon the Clover Point range the Fifth Regiment is holding class firing. Capt. Wilson is in command.

—There will be good speakers and singing at the men's meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

—The Yorkshire Society will hold its annual picnic at Kanaka ranch next Saturday. All who are natives of Yorkshire are expected to attend.

—Miss McKeand, the teacher engaged for the domestic science course inaugurated in the schools, will be on hand for duty on the 1st of next month. The room is all ready, but the equipment will not be installed until the instructor arrives, when she will direct its arrangement.

—Arrangements are now complete for a Labor Day excursion to Vancouver under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council. The new C. P. R. steamer Princess Victoria will make the trip, and it is anticipated that many will take advantage of the opportunity to spend a pleasant day.

—Ald. Goodacre gives notice that at the next meeting of the city council he will move to introduce a by-law to authorize the making of an agreement with the C. P. R. Company for the erection of a tourist hotel at James Bay, and to grant certain lands and exemption from taxation in consideration thereof.

—The amount paid to living policy-holders by the Mutual Life of Canada since the organization of the company in the year 1890, largely exceeds the amount paid for death claims during the same period of thirty-three years. It pays to insure in the Mutual Life of Canada. R. L. Drury, Provincial Manager, 34 Broad street.

—There has been issued from the government printing office the proceedings and report of the select committee which inquired into the Columbia & Western railway land subsidy. The report makes a volume of 815 pages. Maps of the districts and sections concerned accompany it, assisting materially in understanding the attempt made to grab a rich block of the lands of this province.

—Quite a crowd enjoyed the entertainment at Douglas gardens last evening, and everybody was pleased with the excellent programme presented. A feature of the evening was the drawing for a Crawford bicycle. The lucky number, 490, was held by Miss Maybelle Condon, of 15 Stanley avenue. There will be another drawing for a bicycle next Friday. A special matinee is in progress this afternoon.

—There is a broom at the headboard over the J. B. A. A. club house. This is certainly fitting in view of the blue and white triumphs at Astoria. Victoria should be proud of her oarsmen, who have won the championship of the Pacific coast. This is their third consecutive triumph. At Nelson last year the J. B. A. A. four swept all before them. At Vancouver the majority of the events fell to their oars, while now at Astoria the "Big Four" have crowned all by capturing the championship of the coast. They will all return home to-night on the Princess Victoria with the Native Sons' excursionists.

—This morning the open-air dog show under the auspices of the Victoria Kennel Club opened at the Caledonia grounds. Owing to the rather unfavorable condition of the weather there was not a large attendance. More people are expected to visit the show this afternoon, as a number of special attractions are scheduled to take place. These are the exhibitions by King Edward, the "pacing dog," which take place at 2, 4 and 5 o'clock, the retrieving contest, which will be held at 3.30 o'clock, immediately after King Edward's first run. Judging commenced at 10 o'clock this morning. C. B. Yandell, of Seattle, is handling setters and pointers, and Wm. Hodgson all other breeds.

—The Orpheum theatre is making its motto good that "The best is none too good for its patrons." This week's attraction, being exceptionally fine, The Duffie and Mantel have certainly shown the public that they are artists in their lines. Next week the Duffie will be retained, and will present an entirely new sketch, and one of the best in their repertoire. Mantel and Lamb and their marionettes will be a leading attraction for the coming week. This act is entirely new and novel, and has never been seen in Victoria. The Big Rose will sing the illustrated song, "The Star and the Flower," and also one of his operatic selections. The moving pictures will be new and interesting.

—Next week, it is expected, will see the largest number of tourists here in the history of the city. On Tuesday one hundred and fifty of the Washington State Press Association will arrive, and it is hoped that a majority of the delegates to the trans-Mississippi congress will be induced to visit Victoria before returning East. Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the local Tourist Association, left for the Sound last evening for the purpose of extending an invitation to the congress to visit the capital of British Columbia. There seems to be little doubt that a good many at least will come over as arrangements have been made for cheap rates during the season. As all available accommodation will be taken up, those who have rooms to rent are requested to leave their addresses at the Tourist Association rooms for reference.

FRUIT, FRUIT.

JOHNS BROS. QUOTATIONS FOR THIS WEEK:

APPLES, per box	\$.36
APPLES, per lb.	.3
PLUMS, per crate	.65
PLUMS, per box	.30
PEARS, California, per lb.	.25
CHERRIES, sour, cooking, per lb.	.12½
GRAPES, per lb.	.12½
PEACHES, per box	1.00
PEACHES, extra quality	1.10

When in want of fruit buy from Johns Bros., always the best at the lowest price.

JOHNS BROS., 257-259 Douglas St.

JUST RECEIVED

22 CASES OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

Paterson Shoe Co.'s

SHOE EMPORIUM,

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

These are good seasonable goods, and include Boys' and Girls' School Shoes that will stand the racket.

STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE PACK

SOUND CITY CANNER GIVES SOME FIGURES

Comparison of Packs in British Columbia and Puget Sound for Three Seasons, Estimating the Present.

"The immense shortage in the sockeye salmon pack for the present season, as compared with 1902, will be about 500,000 cases, and nearly 2,000,000 cases short of the pack of 1901," says the Seattle Times.

"In an interview to-day, Mr. Charles Corby, manager of the Pacific Selling Company, said:

"A comparison of the sockeye salmon packs on Puget Sound and in British Columbia waters for the seasons 1901, 1902 and 1903 shows a startling figure and a shortage, which, when taken into consideration with the increase in consumption demand for salmon occasioned by the opening up of new markets throughout the world, tends to verify a prediction made not long since that it is only a matter of time before the question of a supply of raw material sufficient to fill the world's requirements for salmon will engage more attention than the exigencies of the marketing of the finished product."

The following figures, compiled by Mr. Corby, pertaining to the sockeye pack of recent years, are very interesting:

"1901—British Columbia pack, 1,183,335 cases; Puget Sound pack, 1,116,207 cases. Total, 2,299,542 cases.
"1902—British Columbia pack, 531,436 cases; Puget Sound pack, 350,563 cases. Total, 881,999 cases.
"1903, pack to Aug. 10th, 1903, estimated—British Columbia pack, 245,000 cases; Puget Sound pack, 120,000 cases. Total, 365,000 cases."

"Continuing Mr. Corby said: 'It will be seen by the accompanying figures that the shortage on sockeyes in 1902, as compared with 1901, amounted to 1,417,003 cases; while that of 1903, as compared with 1902, amounts to more than 500,000 cases, and that of 1903, as compared with 1901, amounts to an aggregate of almost 2,000,000 cases. In addition to this there will be a shortage on the Columbia river (the fishing season on which closed on August 15th), amounting to upwards of 125,000 cases, as compared with the pack of 1902, which was a small one. It is also estimated that there will be a shortage on the Alaska pack for this season of at least 350,000 cases, from which it is apparent that the total shortage of the years 1902 and 1903, as compared with 1901, will amount to upwards of 2,000,000 cases in round figures. In other words, the time seems to have arrived in the history of the salmon industry when it has become a serious question as to an adequate source of supply of fish to fill the requirements of the consuming public."

"It is now conceded that the annual consumptive demand for salmon exceeds four million and a half of cases, and as the surplus which was carried over from 1901 and 1902 has passed out of first hands and to a very great extent is now no longer to be reckoned with, the visible supply under existing conditions for the coming twelve months will be inadequate to fill the normal demand, and values under natural laws must be considerably enhanced. In fact, there are those who do not hesitate to express the opinion that within the next six months salmon values will assume a higher plane than at any time in the history of the industry during the past fifteen years. The action taken by the representatives to the Trans-Mississippi Con-

Salmon Trolling Has Begun

OFF BEACON HILL

Spools of all kinds, single, double and treble hooks, gaffs, lines from 25 yards to 200 yards. A fine line of trolling rods, reel, etc., just to hand at

FOX'S Sheffield Cutlery Store,
78 Government Street.

SATURDAY'S BARGAINS

If you have a sweet tooth, we have the goods, and within the reach of every pocket book.

3 lbs. CHOICE CANDIES for 25c.

In Fruit we have a choice lot to choose from:

FANCY TABLE PLUMS, per Basket 20c.

FANCY CRAWFORD PEACHES, per Box 31.00

We have still a nice lot of Fancy Manitoba Clover Leaf Butter, at per lb. 25c. SEE OUR WINDOWS.

The "West End" Grocery Co., Ltd.,

PHONE 66 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

-AND-

The Saunders' Grocery Co., Ltd.,

PHONE 28 30 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

A NEW SONG ALBUM

Containing all the best songs by that king of song writers,

STEPHEN J. FOSTER.

Including the famous "Old Folks at Home," "Old Black Joe," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Dog Tray," "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," etc. Price, for a short time only,

...50c...

Fletcher Bros.

Violins, Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos,

And all accessories for these instruments. A complete line of everything in the musical business.

REGINA MUSIC BOXES, PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOGRAPHS, ETC.

M. W. Waitt & Co.

44 GOVERNMENT ST.

VICTORIA WEST

5 One-Acre Lots

Fenced and Under Cultivation.

\$500 EACH

JOHNSON STREET.

Lot and 5 roomed dwelling at two-thirds of assessed value.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

P. R. Brown,

30 BROAD ST.

cruiser Huang Tai are reported to be even less than were at first expected. It is authoritatively denied that any of the crew of the Empress are suffering from injuries received in the collision.

QUEEN SAILS TO-NIGHT.

The Queen leaves this evening (8) San Francisco with a good list of passengers. Those leaving from Victoria are as follows: J. Maymont, Mr. Leonard, F. H. Levee, V. J. Clifford and wife, J. Renoldi, Geo. Tarkell and son, Prof. Fairclough and family, Mrs. T. Raab, Miss Pearson, Mrs. Cartwright, J. R. S. Latimer and wife, Mrs. A. S. Levine, Florence Levine, Ethel Levine, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Jones, Miss E. Lawson, H. Harvey, wife and child and Mr. Powell.

EXCURSION TO NORTI.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company announce that in view of the Transmississippi Congress, excursions will be run by the steamers City of Seattle, Cottage City and City of Topeka for Skagway and Sitka.

These vessels will leave Seattle on the following dates: August 21st, 27th and 29th. The rates are \$50 return to Skagway and \$80 return to Sitka. These rates are the same from Victoria as from Seattle.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Ramona is to be put on the run between Seattle and Vancouver, running alternately with the Mail-lender.

LITTLE INJURED.

R.M.S. Empress of India will, it is now expected, leave the Orient on her scheduled time. The injuries resulting from the collision with the Chinese

We don't believe there are better goods sold in the city than we are offering you on Saturday, and we are sure that our customers will back us up in this assertion. Select from the following for a trial:

Gillard's Sauce 15c per Bottle
Stuffed Olives 15c per Bottle
Rowland's Lemonade 15c per Bottle
Magnolia Shrimps 15c per Tin
Armour's Pork and Beans, 2 lb. Tins 15c per Tin

Mowat & Wallace,

GROCERS.

COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

VICTORIA TO PLAY BIG LEAGUE NINE

TACOMA TWIRLERS THE NEXT OPPONENTS

Will Cross Bats on Monday and Tuesday
Next—Last Night's Game
Won by Seniors.

There is every probability of the Tacoma League team playing here on Monday and Tuesday, next week. Although the directors of the team decided to quit the league some days ago, the nine, with one exception, is still intact, and during the past week has been playing exhibition games through southern Washington. St. Vrain, one of the pitchers, is the only player that has deserted the team, both Loucks and Blewett, the other twirlers, remaining with the nine. These games should be the banner ones of the season, as the Tacoma team is one of the best in the Pacific Coast League, and when its owners withdrew from the league the team was playing the very fastest kind of ball. They played at Olympia on Thursday, and defeated that team by 8 to 4.

Should the management of the local nine be successful in arranging these games, they will be compelled to raise the usual price of 25 cents admission to 50 cents, as in order to bring the league players here it will be necessary to put up a much larger guarantee than is usual with teams that have played here in the past. The Tacoma team players draw \$2,000 in salaries each month, which explains to a great extent why it is necessary to raise prices.

The line-up of the Tacoma team is as follows: Byers, catcher; Blawett and Loucks, pitchers; Hutchinson, first base; Rockenfield, 2nd base; Fay, shortstop; Lynch, 3rd base; Hamman, left field; Lawler, centre field; Murdoch, right field.

The local players are extremely anxious to meet one of the league teams, as they feel quite confident of holding their own against them, especially on the home ground, which will be new to the twirlers, who have been playing on skin diamonds all season. These games will practically wind up the season.

SENIORS VS. INTERMEDIATES.

There was a good attendance at the match played last evening at Oak Bay between the Victoria senior and Victoria intermediate teams. The game was not what could be styled a fast exhibition, as can be seen by the score, which was 19 to 3 in favor of the seniors. When it opened, however, it looked as though the match was to be most evenly contested, as the first inning resulted in no score on either side, and in the second two runs were scored by the intermediate nine and three by the senior aggregation. From the second inning, however, the seniors steadily increased their lead.

One of the features of the game was the battery work of the senior nine. Blackburn, twirler in excellent style, allowing only five hits. Although each speed was far from fast, his fine control and innumerable curves made it well nigh impossible for the intermediate batters to locate the ball to any purpose. Of course he received splendid support. Chase was wearing the catcher's mitt, and he acquitted himself in his faultless manner. Where the intermediates seemed to be weak was in the box. Camus, when in good form, pitches good ball, but last night he was decidedly off color. His throwing was wild and his curves were erratic. The seniors, on the other hand, were in excellent form, no less than fifteen safe hits being made of his twirling. When Smith was called in the game was improved. He pitched his opponents considerably, allowing only five hits. Robertson caught steadily, allowing only pass balls it was practically impossible to stop.

Several bright individual plays were made on both sides. Carlow of the intermediate team caught a hot one at second, which gave him an opportunity for a double. McConnell did faultless work in centre, catching everything that came his way and throwing splendidly. Whalen was in fine form at the bat, smacking out four hits for five times to bat.

The score follows:

123456789
Picked nine 020000010-3
Victoria 032031514-19
Earned runs, Picked Nine 1, Victoria 19.

A.B.C. BOHEMIAN
"King of all Bottled Beers."
Brewed from Bohemian Hops.
Order from
Turner Beeton & Co.

THIS SATURDAY

10; struck out, by Smith 3, by Camus 4, by Blackburn 6; bases on balls, off Smith 2; hit by pitched ball, by Camus 2, by Blackburn 1; wild pitch, Smith 1; Camus 2; two-base hits, Robertson, Hutchinson, Smith; three-base hits, Emerson, Chase, McConnell; home run, Moore; base hits, off Smith 5, off Camus 15, off Blackburn 5. Time of game, one hour and thirty minutes. Umpire, W. Wriglesworth.

LAWN TENNIS.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Newport, R.I., Aug. 21.—The chief attraction to-day in the national lawn tennis tournament was the match between Holcombe Ward and W. J. Clothier on the championship court, though H. L. Doherty and H. S. Mahoney, the British players, met at the same time. Although Ward was slightly the favorite, the match was won by Clothier in straight sets, by the score of 6-2, 6-4, 7-5.

The Doherty-Mahoney match resulted in a victory for the English champion in straight sets.

Behr, of Princeton, won the finals for the inter-scholastic championships, defeating Gilchrist, of Columbia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

VANCOUVER'S TOURNEY.

Yesterday's results in the tennis tournament at Vancouver follow:
Men's singles, handicap—L. R. Freeman, over 40, beat F. T. Cornwall, over 15, 6-4, 6-2; L. R. Freeman, over 40, beat Napier Smith, over 24 of 15, 6-3, 6-3.
Men's doubles—F. L. Beecher and J. W. Camble beat H. Kenworthy and J. C. Tyler, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1; F. T. Cornwall and J. D. Hunter beat Lieut. Knox and McEl Campbell, 6-1, 6-0.

Men's doubles, handicap—H. Kenworthy and Tyler, over 15, 2-6, beat J. R. Panthier and F. G. Rickman, over 15, 3-6, 6-3; H. Kenworthy and J. C. Tyler beat C. M. Beecher and A. McCreery, plus 15, 6-4, 7-5; F. L. Beecher and J. W. Camble, over 15, 3-6, beat L. R. Freeman and Major Clark, over 40, 6-4, 8-6.

Mixed doubles, open—Major Black and Mrs. Hardy beat B. G. Goward and Mrs. Crow Baker, 6-3, 6-1; F. L. Beecher and Miss Coffin beat G. C. Crickman and Mrs. Pearson, 9-7, 6-1.

Mixed doubles, handicap—Major Black and Mrs. Hardy, over 15, 3-6, beat F. G. Crickman and Mrs. Pearson, 4-6, 6-4; G. H. Kenworthy and Miss Hickley beat R. C. Trimen and Miss Rouleau, plus 3-6 of 15, 9-7, 6-1; Major Black and Mrs. Hardy, over 15, 3-6, beat L. R. Freeman and Miss Coffin, over 30, 5-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Ladies' singles, open—Miss Coffin beat Mrs. Burton, 6-2, 6-2.

Ladies' singles, handicap—Miss Rouleau, plus 15, beat Miss Twigg, over 24 of 15, 6-3, 6-2; Mrs. Hardy, over 3-6 of 15, beat Mrs. Rollins, plus 2-6 of 15, 6-3, 6-3.

Ladies' doubles, open—Miss Coffin and Miss Walton beat Mrs. Burton and Miss Bell, 6-2, 6-2.

Ladies' doubles, handicap—Mrs. Hardy and Mrs. Crow Baker, over 15, 2-6, beat Miss Twigg and Miss Smith.

CRICKET.

TWO GAMES TO-DAY.

Two matches are being played to-day by the Victoria Cricket Club. The first eleven will meet the Royal Artillery "at the barracks and the second eleven will play the United Banks at Beacon Hill. Both games commenced about 2 o'clock. The Victoria club teams follow:

First eleven—D. Menzies (captain), W. P. Goosh, W. York, L. York, J. Jaeger, L. O. Garret, B. H. T. Drake, H. M. Graham, R. H. Swington, J. Harry and A. N. Other.
Second eleven—C. B. Deaville, H. J. Martin, D. B. Bogle, L. B. Trimen, F. W. Ashby, H. G. Walker, H. Corbett, Wm. Gregson, J. Law, E. V. Bodwell, A. Marion, J. Douglas.

THE RING.

LITTLE FELLOW WANTS TO FIGHT.

Word comes from England that H. J. Placke, the champion boxer of Holland, is eager to measure punches with Jeffries. Placke is a giant beyond question. He was born in 1871, stands 6 feet 5½ inches and weighs 229 pounds trained. In addition to being a fighter, Placke is an all-round athlete. He has won several trophies in swimming and wrestling competitions and is noted for his great strength. A few years ago he posted \$500 in London and issued challenges to Fitzsimmons and Sharkey.

THE TURF.

DAN PATCH'S FEAT.

As briefly noted in these columns a couple of days ago, Dan Patch broke the world's racing record for a mile in 1:50 at Brighton Beach. A dispatch from New York says:

"It was a most magnificent performance and seemed an impossibility, the wind and track considered.
"There was a stiff breeze blowing, which struck the horses fairly in the face. The track was a little slow, but the effect of the wind was discounted by sending a runner in front, while a second runner galloped alongside. In view of the adverse conditions the announcement was made that he would not attempt the track record of 2:00, but would also try to beat the champion record of 1:50, held since 1897 by Star Pointer.
"When the unbeaten pacer, for Dan Patch never lost a race, appeared on the

track, he was loudly cheered, and after a few preliminary warmups he got the word. With a swift, frictionless stride, he shot from the wire and seemed determined to push his nose into the flying sulky in front of him, which the thoroughbred in the shafts was steadily pulling ahead. On swept the famous pacer to the quarter in 29½, and when the half-mile pole was flashed past in 58½, a great volume of cheers went up from the vast crowd. Then came the difficult top turn, and the slowest quarter of the mile covered, the major reason being due in 1:29½. But down the stretch as swift and steady as a locomotive he came, and as he shot under the wire the watches stopped at 1:50.
"The new champion was not at all disabused, and looked as if he would be able, before the season is over, to beat his own record."

WOMEN'S CLUBS IN ENGLAND.

There Are Twenty-Three in London and Many in the Provinces.

Many people are somewhat surprised at the astonishing growth of the women's club movement in England, which, no longer confined to London, is rapidly obtaining popularity in the provinces.

The Ladies' Empire Club, which was opened a few days ago, and which has a laudable and definite object in view, is the twenty-third ladies' club to be opened in London.

Many of these clubs were started in order to fill a long-felt want. Ladies who had much shopping or visiting to do found themselves without a place, wherein to rest, or a restaurant where they could rest or have the cup of tea which no woman can do without.

There are now, however, many restaurants where ladies can rest or lunch, alone with perfect propriety, and many of the large shops and stores provide all these comforts.

Meanwhile old-fashioned folk, not to mention many husbands and fathers, are shaking their heads at the erection of these palatial refuges for women who are bored with domestic duties.
"The latest club is a 'week-end' club for ladies which is to be opened shortly near Burham Beeches. The club will have large grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, and many bedrooms.
Brighton has also followed the example of other big towns and cities, such as Edinburgh and Manchester, and a fine ladies' clubhouse is to be opened on the sea front. The club will have extensive bedroom accommodation, not only for Brighton ladies, but for visitors from London clubs—London Express.

A Victim of Dropsy

CURED AFTER DOCTORS PRO-
NOUNCED HIS CASE
HOPELESS.

Limb Swollen Until He Had Become a
Bloated Helpless Mass—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Wrought the Cure.

In the little village of Rodney, not far from the mining town of Springfield, N. S. River Mr. James Stevens, a quiet, middle-aged man, who though living an unobtrusive life, has lately been much talked of as having been the subject of a cure pronounced by all familiar with the circumstances as scarcely less than miraculous. The disease, which some two years ago prostrated Mr. Stevens, came upon him gradually. There was an increasing feeling of general lassitude; the kidneys did not rightly perform their function, and then the body began to swell. This feeling, however, extended to the extremities, until Mr. Stevens became a helpless, bloated mass of flesh. A finger pressed upon the bloated flesh would leave a mark all day. The urinary weakness became painful and distressing, the passages becoming very frequent. Doctors diagnosed the trouble as dropsy, but as their remedies failed to effect a cure, they pronounced the trouble incurable. At this stage, the case of a neighbor, who had been cured after a long and painful illness, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was recalled, and it was decided to give the pills a trial. By the time the second box was used, the swelling began to decrease, the passage of the urine was less frequent, and the patient was inspired with fresh hope. The use of the pills for some time longer set Mr. Stevens upon his feet again a cured man. The limbs were restored to a healthy condition, his weight became normal, the kidneys resumed their functions healthfully, and to-day Mr. Stevens goes about his daily work a good specimen of hardy, healthy Canadian manhood. His restoration is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he does not hesitate to strongly recommend them to other sufferers.

To the casual reader cases like this may seem remarkable, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have, in reality, cured thousands of cases pronounced by doctors to be incurable. These pills make new, rich blood with every dose, and in this way tone and strengthen every organ in the body, driving out disease and restoring the patient to health after all other means have failed. Those who are weak and illing, or who suffer from chronic diseases, should not waste money and valuable time experimenting with other medicines, but should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once if they wish to be restored to full health. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Israel Zangwill says: "There are three reasons why men of genius have long hair. One is that they forget it is growing. The second is that they like it. The third is that it comes cheaper. They wear it long for the same reason that they wear their hats long. Owing to this peculiarity of genius you may get quite a reputation for lack of 25 cents."

"MY KIDNEYS ARE ALL WRONG!" How shall I insure best results in the shortest time? It stands to reason that a liquid specific of the unquestionable merit of South American Kidney Cure, will go more directly and quickly to the seat of the trouble than the "pill form" treatment, and when it strikes the spot there's healing in an instant. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—78.

Alarming Death Rate

Consumption on the Increase.

The monthly bulletin of the Provincial Board of Health for May contains the following notes: The extent to which tuberculosis exists in our Province is indicated by the fact that 149 municipalities report 232 deaths from this disease alone, being 121 deaths in excess of the deaths from smallpox, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough and enteric fever combined. This blighting disease pursues its onward course while local physicians are baffled and the victims themselves in many instances remain unaware of the terrible nature of their malady. Dr. T. A. Stearns, an eminent lung specialist, gives it as his opinion that if an early diagnosis of the disease is obtained and Psychine (Skeen) freely prescribed in almost cases out of every hundred recovery will be prompt and permanent. "If your druggist does not sell Psychine (pronounced Skeen) a sample is obtainable by mentioning his name at Dr. T. A. Stearns, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

DR. ROOT'S KIDNEY PILLS. PRICE 25c. CURES THE WORST CASES OF NEURALGIA.

A MILLIONAIRE'S GRATITUDE.

Englishman's Reward for an Act of Kindness.

An interesting life story is that of Mr. Arthur Cohen, who has died in South Africa, leaving it is reported, a portion of his fortune, estimated at two and a half millions, to John Wynn, of Cheltenham, England.
Mr. Cohen was a London Jew without friends or relatives, except a brother who went on the stage, and has not been heard of for years. A quarter of a century ago Mr. Cohen was engaged in business on his own account in St. Mary street, Cardiff, and his closest friends there were John Wynn, who at that time was landlord of the Dumfries Commercial hotel, and Mr. Nathan, a hatter.

Sixteen years ago, owing to the state of his health, Mr. Cohen was warned that the only chance of prolonging his life was to emigrate to South Africa. Forced realization of his business caused him serious financial loss, and his two friends came to his assistance with gifts of money, Mr. Wynn giving his friend £25.

In South Africa Mr. Cohen's health rapidly improved. He obtained a concession from President Kruger's government to lay about a hundred miles of telegraph lines, and he surrounded the bases of the posts with structures about four or five feet high, which he hired out for advertising purposes. By this means he amassed sufficient wealth to enable him to deal largely in shares, and only two years ago in a letter to one of his friends he indicated his prosperity in the phrase, "I am in fair clover just now; I have only to sit in my office and draw the money."

Mr. Wynn left Cardiff for Weston-super-Mare, then crossed to America, and finally returned to his native town of Cheltenham, where he is now a commercial traveller for a Birmingham firm. During their separation the friends corresponded but little, but during the past week Mr. Wynn was informed that under the millionaire's will "Mr. John Wynn, landlord of Dumfries Commercial hotel, Cardiff," was largely interested, but until identity was clearly established and Mr. Wynn, was legally proved to be the person referred to no other details would be divulged.

Mr. Wynn has placed the matter in the hands of his solicitor, by whose advice he declines to give any information as to his good fortune. Mr. Wynn's only son is on the staff of the board of agriculture in London—London Mail.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite.
Is the only safe, reliable, and effective remedy on which woman can depend. "In the hour and a half it takes to read this advertisement, it is far the best dollar medicine known."
Prepared in two degrees of strength—No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1—For general use. No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees strength.
Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and injections are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Compound, Windsor, Ont.
No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Neither Master nor Agents of the German ship "Alice" will be responsible for any debts contracted by any member of the crew without his permission in writing.
M. REIMERS, Master.

Painting, Glazing,
Paper Hanging, Etc.
J. SEARS.
PHONE 1742.
61-63 YATES STREET.

MEN Are made vigorous and manly by our VACUUM DEVELOPER. This treatment will enlarge shrunken and undeveloped organs, and remove all weaknesses relative to the genital system. Particulars in plain sealed envelope. Health Appliance Co., Safe Deposit Bldg., Seattle.

MEN AND WOMEN. Use Big 6 for unnatural discharges, inflammation, irritations or alterations of sexual membranes, painless, and not straining or exhausting. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, per express prepaid, 61c, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

VICTORIA TERMINAL RAILWAY & FERRY CO.
THE DAYLIGHT LINE
—TO—

Vancouver, New Westminster, Ladners, Guichon

Leave Victoria daily 7 a.m.
Arrive Sidney 7.50 a.m.
Arrive Port Guichon 11.30 a.m.
Arrive Ladners (Chadwick) 11.35 a.m.
Arrive Cloverdale 12.10 p.m.
Arrive New Westminster 1.30 p.m.
Arrive Vancouver 2.45 p.m.

Cheap Week-End Excursions
For tickets and information apply to
K. J. BURNS,
75 Government Street,
F. VAN SANT,
Traffic Manager.

S.S. HAZELTON

Will Leave Port Essington For Hazelton

And way landings on the Skeena River on or about April 25th. Regular trips will be made at frequent intervals thereafter. Close connection with mail steamers from Victoria and Vancouver.
For rates of passage and freight apply to
R. CUNNINGHAM & SON,
Port Essington.
Or R. P. RITHEAT & CO., LTD., Agents.

Are You Going East?

Then be sure your tickets read via the

North-Western Line

The only line now making UNION DEPOSIT connections at ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS with the through trains from the Pacific Coast.

THE SHORTEST LINE, THE FINEST TRAINS, THE LOWEST RATES, THE FASTEST TIME.

Between
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, AND ALL POINTS EAST.

For complete information, ask your local agent, or write
F. W. PARKER,
General Agent,
151 Taylor Way, Seattle.

PUCET SOUND NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMERS FOR PORT ANGELES, PORT TOWNSEND AND SEATTLE.

STEAMER MAJESTIC
Sails daily, except Tuesday, at 9.00 a.m.

STEAMER CLALLAM
Sails daily, except Thursday, at 7.30 p.m., calling at Port Angeles daily, except Tuesday and Thursday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent,
100 Government Street.

OCEANIC FOR
Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S. S. RIVERA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p.m., Thursday, Aug. 27.
S. S. ALAMEDA, for Honolulu, Sept. 5, 11 a.m.
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Sept. 20, 11 a.m.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

Or R. P. RITHEAT & CO., LTD., Victoria, Spokane, Wash.

SUMMER AT THE SEASIDE

House and Two Lots For Sale, at Oak Bay;

Price, \$450.

Swinerton & Oddy,

111 FORT STREET

This is the place where you will find
W. GRAHAM
Printer and Schemer of Good Designs.
Always ready and able to promote your advertising and turn printers' ink into money for you. Bring all your confidential orders this way.

Henry Bloomfield & Sons,

Artists in Stained and Leaded Glass, Metallic and Copper Electro-Glazed Glass, Prismatic Glass set in Copper Bar, Bevelled Plate and Mirrors.

Sole agents for B. C. for Linacore and Cameo Wall Decorations, and Hollwell's Patent Skylight Glazing and Roofing. Write for designs, samples and prices. Works, 2032 Columbia St., Mt. Pleasant, Vancouver, B. C.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RY. Shawnigan Lake

And return, 50 Cents. Children, 25 Cents.

Goldstream

35 Cents. Children, 20 Cents.

Tickets Good for Thirty Days.

Double Train Service Daily.

Geo. L. Courtney, Traffic Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

And Soo Pacific Line

WORLD'S SCENIC ROUTE

LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.

To all points in Canada and the United States. The fastest and best equipped train crossing the continent.

IMPERIAL-LIMITED
VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL IN 4 DAYS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.

EXCURSION

TO SKAGWAY

\$50 ROUND TRIP

Princess May Aug. 25
Amur Aug. 20, Aug. 30

Steamers remain in Skagway sufficient time to allow passengers to make a trip to the summit of White Pass. Cheap Excursion Rates to All Points East.

Dates of Sale:
August 18, 19, 25, 28. Tickets good for ninety days.

Cheap excursion rates to all points East. Dates of Sale:
August 18th, 19th, 25th, 26th. Tickets good for ninety days.
For full particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to
E. J. COYLE,
A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.
H. B. ARBUTHNOT,
86 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Atlantic Steamship Sailings

From Montreal, Que.

Pretorian-Allan Line Aug. 15
Bavarian-Allan Line Aug. 22
Ionian-Allan Line Aug. 29
Lake Erie-Can. Pacific Aug. 27
Lake Manitoba-Can. Pacific Sept. 3
Lake Champlain-Can. Pacific Sept. 17
Kentworth-Dominion Line Aug. 15
Canada-Dominion Line Aug. 22
Newington-Dominion Line Aug. 29

Mayflower-Dominion Line From Boston, Mass.
Commonwealth-Dominion Line Aug. 13
New England-Dominion Line Sept. 3
Ivernia-Canard Line Aug. 11
Saxonia-Canard Line Aug. 22
Ivernia-Canard Line Sept. 8

From New York.
Etruria-Canard Line Aug. 15
Campania-Canard Line Aug. 22
Umbria-Canard Line Aug. 29
Cedric-White Star Line Aug. 14
Maestri-White Star Line Aug. 19
Celtic-White Star Line Aug. 21
Astoria-Anchor Line Aug. 15
Rhodes-Anchor Line Aug. 22
Ethiopia-Anchor Line Aug. 29

For full information apply to
H. B. ARBUTHNOT,
86 Government St.,
Agent for All Lines.

W. P. F. CUMMINGS,
G. S. & S. A. Agents,
Winnipeg, Man.

TICKET OFFICE
Cor. Government and Yates Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

3-TRANSCONTINENTAL-3

THAINS DAILY

WHEN GOING TO St. Paul, Chicago, New York or Eastern Canadian Points

TAKE THE

Northern Pacific Railway,

And Enjoy a Ride on the

Famous North Coast Limited

The only up-to-date train crossing the continent. This train is made up of elegant New Vestibuled Pullman and Tourist Sleepers, electric lighted and steam heated. Steamship tickets on sale to all European points.

Cheap rates to St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Boston and Baltimore. For further information apply to
A. D. CHARLTON, C. E. LANG,
A. G. P. A., General Agent,
Portland, Ore. Victoria, B. C.

WEBB'S CHOCOLATES

A shipment of these delicious goods has just come to hand. Packages range in price from 10 cents to 75 cents each.

JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST.

Northwest Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

CITY AUCTION MART

Wm. Jones

Domain Government Auctioneer, Appraisers, Real Estate and Commission Agent.

Sales Every Tuesday

Household Furniture bought outright for cash. Residential Sales a Specialty. Will sell appointments in city or country.

AUCTION SALE

I am instructed by Mr. G. W. McLeod to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, Oak Bay, most valuable furniture and effects on

AUGUST 25TH, 2 P.M.

Particulars later.

F. J. BITTACOURT, Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY

Under instructions from Mrs. Joseph Rich, I will sell at her residence, Esquimalt road, near St. George's hotel,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9TH

AT 1 P.M. SHARP.

the whole of her desirable

Furniture,

Silverware, Oil Paintings, Library, Piano, Etc.

Catalogues ready Saturday, Sept. 5th, to be had of the auctioneer free of charge.

Hardaker
AUCTIONEER

The hotel agreement which Sir Thomas Strathgordon forwarded from Montreal on Monday last is expected to reach here tonight. In that event a by-law will probably be introduced at the council meeting next Monday night.

The members of No. 5 Company, Fifth Regiment, are arranging to take an evening to themselves for their annual class firing; those who have not completed their firing are requested to be on the range as near 5.30 p.m. as possible, as the evenings are short. Rifles can be obtained from Sergt. Major Mylchay at the drill hall any evening up to 8 p.m.

The Bankers' handicap tournament was continued yesterday, when the semi-finals were played. As usual the matches were played on the James Bay course. Following are the events: F. A. Macrae, one 15-3, beat Percy Keefe, one 3-0, 6-1, and E. Carr Hilton, one 15-3, beat F. B. Donoh, one 15-3, 8-0, 6-1. This leaves Macrae and Hilton to play off for the cup, which event will take place at the aforementioned course at 4.30 p.m. Monday, when all interested are cordially invited to be present.

CHOLERA MORBUS IS RAGING

In Europe and will soon strike America, so protest yourself by having a bottle of Polson's Nervine on hand, ready for an emergency. Nervine gives instant relief to cramps, colic, stomach pain, and summer complaint. Nervine is as good as a physician in the house. writes E. A. Archib, of Swansea. It is a powerful reliever of pain and a lasting cure for bowel and stomach disorders. No house should be without this great family medicine. In large bottles 25c. at all drug stores.

Ironing is heavy work with common cooked starch. It is a woman's pleasant, successful occupation with Celluloid Starch. Requires no rubbing—just soaks in. Irons don't stick—there's wax in the starch. Your grocer has it—or can get it.

Celluloid Starch

Never Sticks Requires no Cooking.

The Bradford Starch Works, Limited, Bradford, Canada.

INDUSTRIES ARE BEING DEVELOPED

MARKED ACTIVITY ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Prospects Are Very Bright for This Part of the Province—All Trade Affected.

Everything on Vancouver Island at the present time points to a wide extension of trade, and an era of material prosperity. Never did things look brighter than they do just at this time. It is therefore no wonder that business men are preparing to take advantage of the situation for their own benefit, and that there is an optimism of tone in the financial situation which has been unequalled for a considerable period.

The settlement of all the vexatious labor troubles has removed the last barrier in the way of progress and has given a fresh impetus to business.

The Island collieries, which are worth so much to the general prosperity, are being developed, and the two companies concerned, the Wellington Colliery Company and the Western Fuel Company, are pushing work with the object of increasing their outputs. The two smelters are running at their fullest capacity, with abundance of ore in sight, the sawmills are also finding it difficult to meet the demand and mining operations in general are being pushed with renewed vigor.

The resumption of work at Comox by the striking members of the local union has removed the last labor trouble, and the Union mines will now be worked to the fullest extent. James Dunsmuir, president of the Wellington Colliery Company, says that the output of these mines will be increased at once to nearly double that which has been produced there for some time past. About 800 tons a day has been the output for a time. This was accomplished by utilizing Chinese and Japanese labor, and those who were not bound by the union which was affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners. The strike being declared off means a very large increase in the number of miners employed, and the coal production will reach about 1,500 tons a day in consequence.

About the same quantity is being produced at Extension, so that the Wellington Colliery Company will now be turning out in the neighborhood of 3,000 tons a day.

To handle this output Mr. Dunsmuir has put his colliers back on the run again from Vancouver Island to San Francisco. All of them have made trips to the various mines since the resumption of work. The Telus during the shut down of the mines made a trip to Australia, taking a load of coal and returning with a cargo of coal. The Hero ran to Japan and brought a cargo of Oriental coal to San Francisco. These two steamers and the Wellington are back on their accustomed run.

The production of coke will also be increased, and the ovens at Comox will be operated to their fullest capacity. This is absolutely necessary in the interests of the Island trade. With the two smelters on the Island running full blast, there is a very large local demand for this commodity. Unable to get a sufficient supply from Comox, the Northwestern Smelting Company has been forced to utilize considerable quantities brought over the Great Northern. Unless a very much increased supply was to be obtained from Comox, it is said that the management of the smelter intended to enter into a contract for a sufficient supply derived elsewhere.

A large car ferry for the conveyance of coal and coke in carload lots, which Mr. Dunsmuir intends now to build, will prove very convenient, and also indicates that the Wellington Colliery Company expects to keep on a steady production of coal and thus develop their rich fields, and that the local trade is to be looked to as a lucrative auxiliary to the San Francisco traffic, which is constantly becoming more and more entrenched upon the Island.

The Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo is also doing much development work, and the outlook for increased coal production is very bright. That there is every inducement for this step on the part of the colliery companies is proved by the fact that when the labor troubles broke out at Extension and Comox everything looked exceedingly bright for the Wellington Colliery Company. The demand for coal, which, with the introduction of oil as a fuel, had been reduced, was again increasing at a very gratifying rate, and the company was taking steps to largely increase the output.

Crofton smelter is turning out about a carload of copper every two days. This is shipped direct to New York, and represents a great deal of activity in the copper mines of the Island, from which nearly the whole of the supply is coming. About 400 tons of ore is being treated daily, and with an abundance of it in reserve the steady run of the works is assured for many months.

The Lenora mine is shipping steadily under the management of A. N. Tregear. The mine is giving excellent promise, and one hundred tons daily are being mined. The ore is said to be showing up well and is increasing in richness.

At the Tyee mine and smelter all is running smoothly, and these works, which have done so much to renew confidence in British Columbia investments on the London market, are steadily shipping matte. It is believed to be only the matter of a short time until the Ladysmith smelter will have to be enlarged in order to serve the purposes of the Tyee mine.

In addition to all this mining activity there has of late been an unexpected increase in the interest in lumbering. While the mills of the Island are running steadily to meet the local and foreign demand, there is the keenest rivalry

manifest among capitalists from the United States to get control of timber limits on Vancouver Island. At the present time cruisers are in the woods selecting for a Seattle firm 50,000 acres of timber lands purchased from James Dunsmuir through M. King, of this city. For these limits a price was paid which was regarded by timber men as exceedingly high.

At the same time another body of cruisers representing San Francisco capital is busily engaged making purchases of select timber lands, with the object of erecting large mills in the neighborhood of Nanaimo.

These two companies are not the only ones which are seeking Vancouver Island limits. Simultaneous with these comes the news that another Seattle company is seeking timber for the purpose of shipping it to South Africa, as timber without being sawed.

The trade with the Island has of late shown a marked increase, both in passenger and freight business. Transportation companies have not been slow to see this, and are in consequence improving their means of communication. The large steamer, which brings the C.P.R. freight from the Mainland to Ladysmith, to be distributed to the various points on the E. & N., has had enlarged trade. Capable of carrying twelve cars, it is believed to be carrying a matter of time until this will have to be replaced by a larger ferry. The Victorian, conveying Great Northern freight by carload lots, has also increased its trade, though limited to Victoria city alone in point of cargo.

It is therefore little wonder, in view of the extension of trade, that business men in this city and elsewhere on the Island have the greatest faith in the future prosperity of this part of the province.

THEY PATHER CONSUMPTION.

Bad coughs, colds and catarrh are responsible for more consumption than is traceable even to heredity. Catarrh cures more quickly than ordinary remedies because it is the only antiseptic yet discovered that is volatile enough to reach the root of the trouble in remote parts of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and impregnate every particle of the air breathed with its healing, germ-killing vapor. Colds can't last ten minutes, or coughs more than thirty minutes when Catarrh is inhaled. It clears nose, throat and air passages at once, stops drooping, headache and eradicates catarrh from any part of the system. Two months' treatment, \$1.00, trial size 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are mild.

To-morrow morning the local lacrosse team will leave for Rossland to play a series of games with the Nelson twelve during the carnival at Rossland. There will be two matches, which will take place on Monday and Tuesday. Secretary Meills wired Rossland asking permission to play Nelson on their own grounds when returning. The request was refused, however, by the Rossland Association, so that the locals will probably only play two games while away. Endeavors have been made to get together the best possible team, as the Nelson twelve has a reputation. In a recent match with the Westminster championship team they were defeated only by one goal. For the past couple of weeks the locals have been practicing more faithfully than has been the case so far this season, and are in the best possible trim. One of the officers of the local club remarked this morning that had Vancouver been playing here today the Victoria twelve would have given them a hard fight. "And," he said, "the match would have been played had the grounds not been rented to the Victoria Kennel Club without our knowledge." The team that will represent this city at Rossland follows: D. Dewar, G. H. McDowell, "Capt." McCordell, Fred White, Charlie White, J. M. Mellis, H. Calhoun, Sam Hague, T. Crocker, W. Clarke, R. Campbell, G. Simpson, and Russell Simpson. Prof. "Bob" Foster will accompany them.

PAINFUL PERIODS

are overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Menard cured after doctors failed to help her.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after doctors had failed, and I want other girls to know about it. During menstruation I suffered most intense pain low in the abdomen and in my limbs. At other times I had a heavy, depressed feeling which made my work seem twice as hard, and I grew pale and thin. The medicine the doctor gave me did not do me one bit of good, and I was thoroughly discouraged. The doctor wanted me to stop work, but, of course, I could not do that. I finally began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and felt better after taking the first bottle, and after taking six bottles I was entirely cured, and am now in perfect health, and I am so grateful for it."—Miss GEORGE MENARD, 537 E. 15th St., New York City.

5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures female ills when all other means have failed.

Now is the time to secure a pretty china tea set. A more useful or desirable present cannot be conceived. The new sets are now being marked. Weiler Bros.

George Denny, of the Associated Press, is one of the passengers on the army transport Sheridan bound to Manila. Mr. Denny is going to Manila to become the resident agent there of the Associated Press, that position now having become a very important one since the completion of the Pacific cable. Among the changes which will be introduced by Mr. Denny will be the service from the United States, which will be shared in by three papers in Manila and one in Shanghai. Mr. Denny was formerly a newspaper man in Victoria, but for the past year has been in New York with the Associated Press. He succeeds Martin Egan in Manila. Mr. Egan has been in Manila for the past fourteen months, but his health has failed so completely that he is obliged to leave there—Honolulu Star, Aug. 10th.

Paul P. Austin, ex-mayor of San Jose, Cal., is visiting the city. He is here on pleasure and intends spending several days taking in the sights. While in Victoria he is making his headquarters at the Dominion hotel.

James Fisher, business manager of the Daily Herald, published at Stratford, Ont., is in the city. Mr. Fisher is making a pleasure trip to British Columbia, and will leave this evening for the steamer.

Dr. Robinson, until recently surgeon on the U. S. S. Albatross, has accepted the appointment of surgeon to the Yreka mines on Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island.

Chas. E. Jones, formerly of this city, but now wholesale dealer of North Yakima, Wash., is in the city. Mr. Jones has established a branch office in Seattle.

Robt. Allen and Mrs. Allen, of Ladysmith, are among the guests at the Victoria. They have just returned from a honeymoon tour through California.

Oscar Lucas, of the Times rectorial staff, returned on the City of Pough last night from a holiday trip to southern California.

W. E. Steers, of Johannesburg, South Africa, is registered at the Victoria.

Stuart Henderson, of Ashcroft, is in the city.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

PILE TERRORS SWEEP AWAY.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment stands at the head as a reliever, healer, and sure cure for Piles in all forms. One application will give comfort in a few minutes, and three to six days' application according to directions will cure chronic cases. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. 35 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—70.

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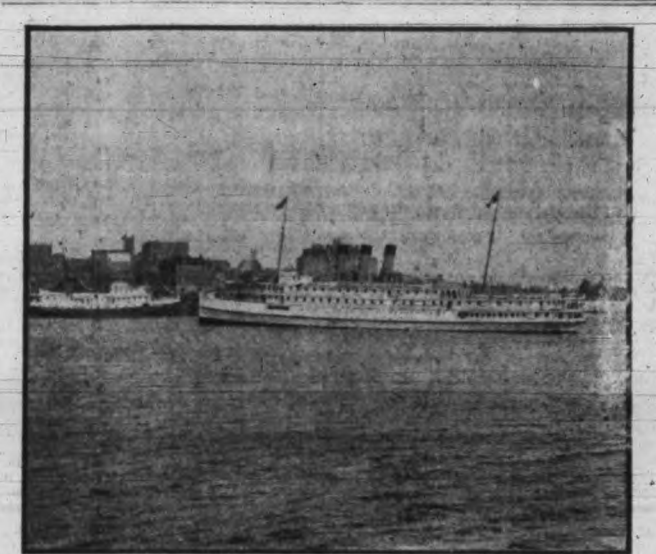
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Windsor Grocery Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.



The Princess Victoria.

The new ferry steamer Princess Victoria left the ocean docks this morning for Tacoma, carrying about seven hundred excursionists. Quite a number were on hand to see her off. The Fifth Regiment band is on board, and have prepared an excellent programme. The steamer should reach her destination about one o'clock this afternoon.

The accompanying cut shows the new ferry as she entered the harbor on her first regular trip from Vancouver—the day she broke the record. An idea of her size can be gained by contrasting her with one of the Sound steamers in her vicinity.

PERSONAL.

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VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY AUGUST 22, 1903

Result of Investigation into Causes of Strikes and Lock-outs

Report of the Royal Labor Commission

Recommendations of Commissioners to Prevent Their Recurrence.

THE report of the Royal Labor Commission, consisting of Chief Justice Hunter, Rev. Dr. Rowe, and W. L. Mackenzie King, secretary, has been presented to the Minister of Labor. The full text of the report is as follows:

To the Honorable Sir William Mackenzie King, M. P., Minister of Labor, Ottawa.

We have the honor to submit herewith our report on the nature and causes of strikes and lock-outs in the province of British Columbia, between owners of coal and metalliferous mines and their employees, and between transportation companies and their employees, together with the evidence taken before us, and the opinion which we have formed it fit to express, pursuant to the directions of the Commission issued to us by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada.

The Commission entered upon its duties at the end of April, and the taking of evidence was commenced on May 4th at Ladysmith, and was concluded at Vancouver on the 15th of June. Evidence was taken in the cities of Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo, and in the mining towns of Ladysmith, Extension and Cumberland (Union). The sittings of the Commission were continuous and unintermitted, and during the time over one hundred witnesses were examined. The Commission made every effort to hear as many parties as possible who were or might be immediately interested in the matters under investigation. In the case of the existing disputes, the employers and employees concerned, or their representatives, were examined at considerable length, and opportunity given to any persons who desired to appear before the Commission. The opinions of representative employers and workmen, other than those who were parties to existing disputes, were also obtained in regard to general questions affecting their relations and the settlement of labor disputes, and on matters on which the Commissioners felt it desirable to have independent testimony. Owing, however, to the limited time at our disposal, it was necessary to restrict the taking of evidence both as to the places which the Commissioners had, at the outset, hoped to visit, and the number of witnesses examined in those localities where sittings were held. We believe, however, in regard to the disputes which were made the subject of special inquiry, the evidence obtained, and the documents and correspondence submitted to the Commission, have made us fully acquainted with all the material facts and circumstances relevant to the purposes of the inquiry, and that such additional evidence as might have been obtained by fuller investigation would have been merely corroborative of the facts disclosed.

The Commissioners have much pleasure in stating that the parties to the various controversies under investigation were represented by able counsel, who much facilitated the work of the Commission, and only regret that they were unable to hear extended argument from them as to what legislation ought to be suggested. They also desire to record their appreciation of the invaluable assistance rendered by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, secretary to the Commission, to whose unceasing efforts and interest in the work of the Commission is due much of the value that may be found in this report. They also feel it due to Mr. F. W. Giddens, the stenographer attached to the Commission, to acknowledge the accuracy and rapidity of his work in reporting and transcribing the evidence, owing to which this report was completed at as early a date as was possible.

The strike at Vancouver of certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who were members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and which commenced on the 27th of February, had, at the time the Commission began its investigation, been on foot for a longer time than any of the strikes in the province during the present year. This strike was investigated during the sittings of the Commission at the city of Vancouver, which were held after the union had concluded its sittings at the places on Vancouver Island. The Commission having originally intended to visit the Boundary and Kootenai districts, it was deemed advisable to include the taking of evidence on Vancouver Island before proceeding to the mainland, and for this reason, and the additional fact that there appeared to be greater urgency for an immediate investigation of the mining disputes, the strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, although commencing earlier than the strike on Vancouver Island, was not taken up until the taking of evidence in regard to the latter was concluded. But its relation to, and bearing upon the other disputes, make it desirable that it should be the first to be taken up in this report.

The U.B.R.E. and Sympathetic Strikes.

Preliminary to the taking of evidence at Vancouver the Commission required each party to this dispute to file an affidavit of documents which would cover all correspondence relating in any way to the strike. An immense mass of material was produced in response to this direction of the Commission by both the company and the strikers. Privilege was claimed by both sides for the greater

part of the correspondence produced. On examining the correspondence the Commissioners found that it contained practically all the information which was necessary to give a complete understanding of the entire situation, and of the purposes and methods of both parties to the dispute. To have formally brought out in open court even the most important of the facts established by these documents would have occupied the time of the Commission for several weeks. The parties themselves were unwilling to have much of the information publicly disclosed, but expressed their willingness to leave all of the documents in the hands of the Commission, and joint admissions were very properly made that all the documents and correspondence were



Chief Justice Hunter,
(Commissioner).

what they purported to be, and it was agreed by the parties that the Commissioners might refer to such of them as they might think necessary or proper, and draw inferences of fact therefrom. The agents of the telegraph companies at Vancouver and other points were examined by the Commission to produce all telegrams which had been sent or received by their offices by any parties concerned in the dispute, and which related in any way to the matters before the Commission.

The Commission having in its possession all the material evidence bearing on the situation, the parties requested its assistance in effecting a settlement of the dispute, and after one or two days' negotiations a settlement was arrived at, the terms of which, having been accepted by the representatives of both parties, were filed with the Commission to be retained as a sealed document in the Department of Labor at Ottawa. This course led to the immediate termination of the original strike and the several strikes which had taken place at other points on the company's system, as well as the sympathetic strikes in other trades.

It was felt by the Commissioners that to have pursued the taking of evidence to other than a limited extent, while negotiations were pending, would have precluded the possibility of a settlement, and that after the settlement was effected, it was not in the public interest that the trouble should be publicly ventilated any more than was necessary. The Commission, however, satisfied itself in the first instance that the documents in its possession were sufficient to satisfactorily demonstrate the nature and causes of the strike. Our report on this strike is, therefore, based primarily on documentary evidence, but only such documents have been made use of as the Commission felt satisfied are authoritative and in the public interest to disclose.

As has been mentioned, the strike of the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver, who were members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, commenced on February 27th, 1903. Immediately after it was followed by strikes among members of the Brotherhood at other points on the Canadian Pacific railway, and by sympathetic strikes in other callings at Vancouver and elsewhere. The nature and causes of the strike itself, and the strikes which followed in consequence of it, cannot be rightly understood without explaining in some detail the nature of the organization known as the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the relations which existed between this organization and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for some time previous.

The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees was constituted in January, 1901. It is a secret society bound together by the following oath:

"I do most solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm, freely and voluntarily, upon the Holy Bible and my sacred honor, that I will never reveal any of the secrets of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which have been heretofore, shall be at this time, or may at any future time, be imparted to me as such, to any person whomsoever, unless as authorized by the officers of the Brotherhood; that I will never write, dictate or print, or allow to be written, dictated or printed, in my power to prevent it, any of the unwritten work of the Brotherhood; that I will uphold and support its constitution and by-laws, and will obey and abide by all regulations and mandates issued through its various official channels, and will respect and comply with all decisions of its tribunals, when in



Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, D.D.,
(Commissioner).

accordance with its constitution and laws; that I will not knowingly wrong, cheat, or defraud any member of this Brotherhood, or speak ill or slanders of any member thereof; that I will assist all worthy members of the Brotherhood who may apply to me for relief, so far as lies within my power; that, other things being equal, I will give employment to a member of this Brotherhood in preference to a stranger; that I will give members due and timely notice of any danger that I may know of threatening them or their families; that I will recognize all signs, passwords, grips or signals which may be given me by members of the Brotherhood; that I will endeavor at all times to uphold and maintain the dignity of the Brotherhood; that I will not recommend any candidate for membership therein whom I have reason to believe would prove unworthy. All this I most sincerely and faithfully swear (or affirm), and will steadfastly keep and perform without the least equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, and will consider this obligation binding, whether I remain a member of the Brotherhood or not."

This oath is administered during a lengthy and impressive ceremony.

The headquarters of the organization are at San Francisco, and its purpose is to embrace in one organization all classes of railway employees. The management of the affairs of the Brotherhood is in the hands of its president and board of directors, who are clothed with exceptional powers in the direction of the affairs of the entire Brotherhood. As an illustration of the nature of this power, and also of the main purposes of the Brotherhood in endeavoring to effect an organization that may embrace all classes of employees upon railways, the following is Section 25 of Article 5 of the constitution of the Brotherhood (the Article which defines the power of the president), may be quoted:

"Whenever a reasonable satisfactory adjustment of grievances of a member or of members of the Brotherhood, or of the Brotherhood, or any division or departments thereof, is refused by the management of any railway, notice of refusal to adjust grievance may be given by the joint order of the president and board of directors, and upon the same being made, and until the same is revoked, no member of the Brotherhood shall perform any labor or service in or upon any such railway, or upon in connection with any of the business, property, freight or passengers thereof, either while actually upon said railway or upon premises owned by the corporation owning the same, or under the control or direction of such corporation or its management, or that may be destined for or to be carried upon any such railway or any part thereof, or that may be common to or be transported from the same, or from any part thereof, and while such notice is in effect and until the same is lawfully revoked by the authority issuing the same, no member of the Brotherhood shall in any wise handle, transport or be in any way connected with the handling, transmission or transportation of any of the freight, or passengers, or property of said railway, or of the railways affected by and specified in said order, under penalty of expulsion. Nothing herein shall ever be construed as authorizing any act of violence or the destruction of any property, or any other unlawful act, or to secure or effect the hindrance of any person or persons not connected with the Brotherhood in the performance of any service, which if or its members hereunder fail or refuse to perform, but is in all cases to be limited to a lawful and peaceful refusal to render further service in connection with the transportation of passengers, or of freight, or of property of the railway, or railways affected by such notice of refusal to adjust grievance."

From this Article it will be seen that unlike the provisions usually found in the constitutions of trade unions, relating to strikes, the constitution of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees leaves no option under certain circumstances, to the members to determine in their local lodges whether or not they will become involved in a sympathetic strike, but subjects one and all, under penalty of expulsion, to the order of the president and a board of directors. Those, therefore, who are accustomed to trades union methods of proceeding will be at a loss to understand the action of the men involved in this strike at different points on the Canadian Pacific Railway, or some of the sympathetic strikes referred to, unless the nature of this organization is kept in mind.

In June, 1902, the clerks in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver were organized as a branch (called a "division") of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Divisions were formed during the fall of the same year at Revelstoke, Nelson and Calgary. In November, George Estes, the president of the Brotherhood, visited Vancouver to work up the membership of the order, and one of the results of his visit was the addition to the order of the Vancouver freight-handlers and checkers, who were already members of a local organization which had an agreement with the Company, including a schedule of wages which was to be in force until June 21st, 1903. From that time on the relations between Estes and executive officers of the Canadian divisions were of an intimate nature. Estes apparently directing much of his time and energy to furthering organization of the Brotherhood in Canada.

From reports furnished by secret service detectives the company learned: (1) That the purpose of the organization was to include all classes of employees, whether members of other orders or not. For example, men were being taken into the Brotherhood from the shops at the several divisional points on the Canadian Pacific Railway, although the mechanical departments to which these men belonged had organizations which had agreements with the company; one or two train baggagemen, members of the Order of Railway Trainmen, with which the company had an agreement, also joined the Brotherhood. In December instructions were given by Estes to one P. J. McNeill, the organizer of the Brotherhood in Canada, to endeavor to

if only from the last named. That it was decided to wait on the general superintendent of the Pacific Division, Mr. Marpole, and demand the reinstatement of this employee, and before doing so, to publish their intention in the papers, in order, as Estes stated when advising the course named, that they might "work a bluff, and get glory for the order as well as indicate strength." The idea being that the general superintendent, in order to prevent trouble, might pretend ignorance of the case and do as requested.

(2) That the private business of the company was being given out and disclosed in the divisions of the Brotherhood. Matters were mentioned by officers of the Brotherhood that could not have come to them except by the treachery of some employees holding confidential positions. One of the telegraph operators was seen to hand Estes a number of copies of dispatches. Upon investigation it was discovered that this man had given to Estes, at the latter's request, private information that came to him in the course of his work as an operator. He signed a confession to this effect: "The fact that the confidential clerk of the general superintendent was being sent to San Francisco and other coast towns was discussed in the division. The advance voucher for his expenses was perused and reported on, and the conclusion reached that he was being sent to the points named to find out the strength of the Brotherhood, and to report on the probability of getting men to take the places of those employed in the event of a strike on the C.P.R. This supposed discovery was communicated to Estes, who is, by the secret service detectives, reported to, have replied to the following effect from Seattle on January 2nd: 'I am proud to think that the union is so well organized as to put us in a position to get such information, and congratulate you on your promptitude in giving me the information. I will make it impossible for him here in Seattle to get any clerks, as they get about \$80 a month here, and are nearly all solid for the U. B. R. E. However, I will put them on their guard, and have them Massey (the vice-president of the U.B.R.E.) in San Francisco. I will go at once to Tacoma and make that place my headquarters and try to keep them from scabbing and organize there as quickly as possible. Keep me posted.' This letter was directed to F. J. Halton, the agent (secretary) of the local lodge at Vancouver, who decided that it was best to have an interview with Estes, and with the connivance of his immediate superior, left his work on sick leave and went to Seattle.



W. L. Mackenzie King,
(Secretary of Commission).

These disclosures resulted in the suspension of Halton and the transfer of a young woman, who was a member of the Brotherhood, from the office of the assistant to the general superintendent, to another department, in pursuance of

a decision that no member of the Brotherhood should remain in the private office of the superintendent. The cases of Halton and this young woman were taken up by the Vancouver division. A grievance committee was formed to present a request for the reinstatement of Halton, and the employment of the young woman in a permanent position at no less wages than she had been receiving. This committee waited upon

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the statement in a communication from Horsted to Estes, that the men were not very well organized at Nelson, and could embarrass the company very little there.

You must continue to do the best you can to prevent men working in the freight yards and office. They are the main points and should be carefully guarded. When Brother Hughes at Revelstoke wrote you advising you that he had been discharged and asking your support, there was no idea that we at Vancouver were so close to trouble.

Elsewhere in the letter, the same writer says:

Had the company not endeavored to extinguish us here when they did, we would have come to the support of Revelstoke if required.

As noted above the men at Nelson, quit on March 4th in pursuance of Estes' command to Horsted to call out all members of 22 on strike. On March 13th a committee of three of the employees on strike at Nelson wrote a personal letter to Estes, which indicates clearly the desire of the men at that point to return to work, but also their complete submission to Estes, whom they probably had never seen.

The majority of the members of this division are under the impression that you are not thoroughly conversant with the position Nelson occupies with regard to the main line. The bulk of freight arriving here comes either by Vancouver or through Winnipeg, and on account of the strike being down on at these points, practically no freight is arriving here, and the little that is arriving is being handled by our local officials here without inconvenience to the company. This is a letter from the strike here, either one way or the other, and a consequence a number of our members of the opinion that more practical assistance could be rendered by our members by returning to work and assisting us locally towards maintaining the strike on the main line. The men at other positions here are being gradually fired, and the work is going on as heretofore without any very great inconvenience to the company. This letter was written on the presumption that you are not, as previously mentioned, acquainted with the situation of affairs in the Kootenay country. We would, therefore, be pleased if you would reply by wire immediately on receipt of this, as we have been informed by the company that a letter will be filed by Monday morning.

This letter was received at Vancouver on the 16th, and was replied to by Estes in a telegram above quoted.

Advise all members to stand absolutely firm, no matter if all positions are filled. Will win just the same. Everything that happens here, all the while, steamship men come out to-morrow.

The acting agent of the division at Vancouver wrote the same day to Horsted at Nelson the following letter:

Your personal letter of March 13th to Brother Estes was very discouraging to our executive. I am informed that a message has been sent to you today in connection with your standing firm in the Kootenays. I have to advise you of the fact that President Estes should advise in the Kootenays towards the latter end of this week. He will be in Revelstoke on Thursday, where you can address him care of Brother Hughes. In the meantime, do not under any circumstances, permit a member to return to work, as it would prejudice our cause with the public. When one man goes back it is reported that half a dozen have done so, and if three or four go back thirty or forty, and members at other points become discouraged, the strike is ended. Would it not be a terrible thing were this strike to be lost through the action of the men at the Kootenay? Such as your letter states to be their wishes? It is absolutely necessary to stand firm until we win.

Winnipeg and Calgary were the next divisions to be ordered out. On March 5th, Estes had wired Gault at Winnipeg:

Call out all C.P.R. members at Winnipeg and Calgary on strike to-morrow, but later—rescind this order in the telegram—'Notwithstanding the fact that the strike of Winnipeg and Calgary until further advised.' In a letter written the same day, copies of which were sent to all Canadian divisions, Estes says:

We will call on Calgary and Winnipeg next if we find it necessary to do so. In a letter written on March 7th, to a gentleman who was endeavoring to effect a settlement of the strike, Estes says, amongst other things:

It is proper that we should advise you of a decision just arrived at by the joint executive committee of all the strikes in this city, which is to the effect that there is no apparent desire on the part of the C.P.R. to come to a settlement of the trouble, but on the contrary, they are attempting to delay proceedings in the hopes of importing men and delaying the strike. The joint executive committee has decided to extend the strike until the meeting of several unions in the movement. The order for the extension of the strike will be held until 2 p.m. for the meeting of the unions. If there is any possible hope of fair treatment for the strikers, and if nothing definite is received from the C.P.R. direct, as through your letter, the order as decided upon will be issued.

The settlement not having been arrived at through the intervention of the Board of Trade, Estes immediately proceeded to extend the scope of the strike. Gault at Winnipeg was commanded to call out all C.P.R. members at Winnipeg and Calgary immediately, and to notify Leonard (superintendent C.P.R. at Winnipeg) writing that the strike was for recognition. Officers of the Vancouver division who were at Montreal were instructed to form a committee, to prepare and deliver to the general manager there a request demanding recognition of the U.B.R.E. and stating that the strike would be settled when the recognition was granted. An ultimatum presented to the general manager of the C.P.R. in furtherance of this order was as follows:

The committee of the U.B.R.E. are led by Mr. George Estes, president of the C.P.R. who members are now on strike at Vancouver, Revelstoke, Calgary and Winnipeg. On your advice, our members will return to work immediately, and endeavor in the future to serve the company's interests as faithfully as in the past.

With the divisions of the Brotherhood at Vancouver, Revelstoke, Calgary and Winnipeg on strike, and the demand for recognition of the entire order from the head office of the Canadian Pacific railway at Montreal, the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees had gone as far in its direction of all its members in Canada as it was possible, owing to their limited numbers, for it to do.

Sympathetic Strikes.

While the strike of the freight handlers at Vancouver on the 2nd of March, and the strikes of the local divisions of the Brotherhood at Revelstoke, Nelson, Calgary and Winnipeg should really be regarded in the nature of sympathetic

strikes, yet they were strikes by different bodies of men belonging to the same organization. There were also strikes by members of other organizations, but members of the United Brotherhood, but who came out in consequence of conditions created by the Brotherhood strike, and in order to strengthen the hands of the members of the U.B.R.E. in their conflict with the company. On March 4th, between 150 and 200 longshoremen, members of the Longshoremen's Union at Vancouver, quit work. On the same day the members of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society at Vancouver, and telegraph messenger boys also quit. The Teamsters' Union decided not to haul freight or baggage to or from the C.P.R. wharf and shed, or in places where it was likely to be handled by "scabs." It being absolutely essential, in order to prevent a general dislocation of business, that much of this freight should be hauled, the master teamsters undertook the work of hauling the freight themselves, where their employees objected. This action, on their part led to the Teamsters' Union, to the number of 200, declaring a general strike on March 12th. About the same time the teamsters at Calgary refused to haul freight for the C.P.R. In all these cases it was the refusal to haul anything to do with "scab" freight which led to the strikes being declared, and in all it would appear that no regard had been paid by the unions involved to the clauses in their constitutions, regarding the declaration of strikes, and the evidence obtained by the Commission and parts of the correspondence leave no room for doubt that the men were primarily responsible for bringing about these several sympathetic strikes.

Efforts to Tie Up C. P. N. Co.'s and Other Ships.

March 13th Estes wired to several divisions:

Steamshipmen say will tie up all vessels to-morrow.

On the same day, A. B. Bulley, chairman of the Victoria branch of the B. C. Steamshipmen's Society, wired from Vancouver to the secretary in Victoria:

Call special to-night; Charmer (Canadian Society) mail steamer between Vancouver and Victoria loaded with scab freight; all coming out to-night.

Bulley went to Victoria that night, evidently with the purpose of carrying out the plan stated in his telegram.

On the same day at Victoria, the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, however, entered into an agreement with the Steamshipmen's Society that the company would not take any "scab" freight or baggage on any boats in the fleet, or carry coal or use on the Empress line of steamers, known as the Canadian Pacific Railway's Royal Mail steamships, at Vancouver, without giving twelve hours' notice, during which time no "scab" freight or baggage would be handled. This agreement was wired the Steamshipmen's Society of any excuse for declaring a strike, and on the same night Bulley, after reaching Victoria, wired back to the secretary of the society at Vancouver that the terms offered by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company had been accepted.

On March 10th Estes again, in telegrams sent to Winnipeg, Revelstoke, Nelson and Calgary, informed the executive officers of the Brotherhood at those points that the steamshipmen would go out on the following day. He also wired to the vice-president of the order in Seattle that he was going to Victoria that night. He went, as stated, and attended a meeting of the Victoria division of the Steamshipmen's Society, and at this meeting a strike was declared. It is to be noted in connection with this strike, that the constitution of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society requires that before a strike can be declared, the matter must be considered at two special meetings, that all members must receive due notification, and that two-thirds of the membership must decide by secret ballot in favor of a strike. According to the evidence of one of the officers of this union it would appear that not one of these provisions had been observed by the Steamshipmen's Society when they decided to strike. No notice of the meeting was given till 10:20 p.m. on the night Estes arrived, when the president and secretary notified a number of the men personally. About 40 out of 100 members were present, and between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, by open vote of 39 to 1 it was decided, after Estes had addressed the meeting, that a strike should be declared.

The Charmer was due to leave at 1 a.m., and the members of the union refused to go aboard. To prevent a crippling of the service the other boats of the company had to assist the management in sending out the Charmer, in order that she might reach Vancouver on time to connect with the train for the East. The next day Estes wired the chief executive officers of the division of the U. B.R.E. at Vancouver:

All steamshipmen struck here last night; engineers and officers of other boats scabbing as firemen and deckhands on Charmer to-day.

The strike was so unexpected by the officials of the company that no preparation had been made for such an emergency. The men attempted to justify their action before the Commission on the ground that the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company had violated its agreement with them in relation to carrying scab freight and baggage without giving them the twelve hours' notice provided. On the other hand, the company, on its part, asserted that their captains had instructions not to receive or carry any "scab" freight. In order to insure that none such would be carried the company allowed three officers of the association to overlook the freight which was taken on board, in spite of which arrangement a scab barrel of oil found its way on board, which the company contended was brought on purpose, in order to furnish a pretext for the strike.

The action of the B. C. Steamshipmen's Society did not affect very seriously the work of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, owing to the fact that the company was able to fill the places of the strikers. On the other hand, the correspondence indicates very clearly that had Estes and other officers of the Brotherhood been able to carry out the scheme which they had

contemplated, all vessels carrying baggage or freight, either to or from the station at Vancouver, or carrying any coal, would have been completely tied up, quite regardless of the disastrous effects which such action might have had upon public and private interests generally.

Strenuous efforts were made to organize, as members of the Brotherhood, the crews of the Empress steamships, sailing between Canada and China and Japan; also the crews of other boats which had Vancouver as a port, and the crews of the boats of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which sail on the Arrow lakes between Revelstoke and Nelson. Although these efforts were not in any way successful, nevertheless, incurred by the company in consequence of them. The fact that the strikers believed that they had succeeded in undermining the crew of one of the Empress steamships, and caused her to leave port with her coal bunkers half full, that the Skagway boat had been compelled to leave without cargo, and that the waterfront was completely demoralized, and that all these statements were made with view to stimulating the enthusiasm of the members of the Brotherhood on strike at different places, indicates very clearly to what extremes they were prepared to have gone, had their efforts in any way been followed with success, and that these bodies had become as effectively subject to Estes' control as the members of his own organization.

The significant remark contained in the circular letter of May 13th that—"If the U.B.R.E. strike were satisfactorily settled it would be found that the coal situation on the C.P.R. would quickly be adjusted"—would show that those in authority believed that the strike situation as it had developed in the mines of the Vancouver Colliery Company on Vancouver Island during the preceding months had an intimate connection with the U.B.R.E. situation. The same opinion was evidently held by the editor of the Railway Employees' Journal, the official organ of the United Brotherhood, as he writes as follows in the issue of March 12th:

Besides the power of the United Brotherhood, besides the power of organized labor, there has been a power that is already realized and feared for its method of doing something.

The Western Labor Union has thrown its weight into the balance of justice in favor of the United Brotherhood. On the 6th inst. a telegram was directed to the American Labor Union requesting that the Western Federation of Miners stop, hanging on to the coal mines of Vancouver Island, and the coal supply to the railway.

Within a few hours every member of the powerful Western Federation of Miners had been advised to stop work. There was no "scab" or "abuse" or letters of application or such gentlemanly conduct as the C.P.R. had been asked to have. The strike was over, and without a dissenting voice, but with a willingness born only of true fraternal feeling.

The American Labor Union, as a body of reserves rushing to the assistance of their comrades, had a strong feeling of sympathy for the strikers, and this feeling was expressed in the form of a letter to the United Brotherhood, which may be quoted again:

Strike spreading, Revelstoke on; longshoremen strike here to-day. Please have Western Federation of Miners refuse to allow coal on strike steamships, ships or hulks at Ladysmith Union or other points on Vancouver Island for Vancouver. This to prevent Canadian Pacific getting coal. Rush orders by wire. Don't fail. Fight for life.

The main sources of supply to the Canadian Pacific railway being the mines of the Wellington Colliery Company at Union and Ladysmith, it followed that special efforts were made by the strikers to stop the supply from these points. The strikes at Ladysmith and Union, which took place on the 14th of March, and 2nd of May respectively, have been the subjects of special investigation by the Commission, and are dealt with in a subsequent part of this report, as are the relations between the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and the Western Federation of Miners in connection therewith. Supplementary to the facts recorded there, and as showing that the coal supply to the C.P.R. was a matter of great importance in the eyes of the strikers, the following extracts may be quoted from communications in the correspondence.

In a letter written by direction of Estes to J. R. Lawson of the United Brotherhood at Seattle, on the 6th of March, the following appears:

We have managed to stop C.P.R. from obtaining coal for their boats and engines, and we have stopped the shipment of coke into the B.C. steamship company.

The day following a circular letter was sent out by the Vancouver division, in which commencing the embarrassments to which the company had been subjected in consequence of the strike, the following passage occurs:

We have closed out their coal supply at Vancouver; prevented them from loading or unloading ships; forced them to decline acceptance of coal for their ships; and have taken them from delivering freight already in their warehouses; in fact, harassed them in many ways, but we are not done yet.

On the 20th of March, the acting agent of the division at Vancouver writes to the agent of the Revelstoke division as follows:

In connection with the coal supply obtainable from Canmore, will advise that the closing of the Canmore and Anthracite mines, more especially the former, has greatly helped us. As a matter of fact we want all the coal supply cut out altogether; although the C.P.R. claims to have been supplied from Australia and Japan, we know that they cannot get it here in a reasonable time, nor can they afford to do so.

The following appears in a circular letter sent by the chief representative of the Calgary division to the executive officers of other divisions:

No doubt you have all heard of the accident at Frank All coal mine at this point is consigned to the C.P.R. so that this will be another trump card for us, as the mine will certainly have to close up for some time.

In a communication dated May 7th to an officer of another union in Victoria the writer says:

I have just received a telegram to say that the Canmore mine has given out, and that there is only one week's supply at Rogers' Pass. This is splendid news.

On May 13th the following appears as part of a circular letter addressed to all the officers and members of the U. B.R.E. in North America. It is written by the Vancouver agent:

The coal situation on the C.P.R. is rapidly approaching alarming conditions. It is a fact that they are compelled to use up their reserve supply at all Western points, and the supply will soon be exhausted. In fact, the Rogers' Pass engines are now running to Revelstoke for coal. If the U. B.R.E. strike were satisfactorily settled it would be found that the coal situation on the C.P.R. would quickly be adjusted.

The statement in the communication sent by direction of Estes to Lawson at Seattle on March 6th, that "We have stopped the shipment of coke into the Boundary country" would, if true, indicate, at least, that there had been some connection and joint action between the members of the Western Federation who went on strike in the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at

Ferne, Morrissey and Michel on the 11th of February, and the members of the U.B.R.E. who came out on strike on the 27th of that month. This assumption is gathered from a paragraph taken from a letter dated March 30th, the day on which the strike at the Crow's Nest Pass was settled, which letter was sent by a neutral and responsible person (who had, however, the confidence of the strikers because of the efforts made by him to effect a settlement of the dispute) to General Superintendent Macleod at Vancouver:

Although the conciliation committee of the Provincial Mining Association has, at the suggestion of the strike of the Crow's Nest coal miners, I fear if the strike effecting your renewal of the strike if the railway is supplied with fuel from these mines, and the different interests of the province will be placed in a worse position than ever.

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have been flatly refused by organizations who would not sacrifice their interests or conceptions of justice to what they evidently regarded as an "unfair" request.

The following communication of March 16th, sent by the Miners' Union at Silverton, belongs to this class:

While we heartily endorse the action of No. 81 in striking for its existence we do not see how we can consistently urge our merchants to refuse to patronize the wholesale merchants of Vancouver because they handle goods shipped by the C.P.R., as we have no other means of transportation than that of the C.P.R.

A more reciprocal feeling is manifested in the following communications which were exchanged about the same time between the New Denver Miners' Union and the Vancouver division of the U.B.R.E. The New Denver Miners' Union writes:

We would inform you that there will be a new citizen in Vancouver from this district, who will be all united men to watch and boycott. He is a scab and an enemy of organized labor. His name is He comes to open a drygoods store.

Replying to this communication the officers of the Brotherhood say:

We note your remarks in connection with and will have the matter brought up before the Trades and Labor Council at its next meeting.

The following letter sent to the longshoremen at Sydney, in New South Wales, requesting them not to handle coal on the C.P.R. ship, arrived at that port, will indicate the extent to which the United Brotherhood was prepared to go in the matter of endeavoring to bring about a sympathetic strike and boycott on the part of any body of men who in any way were engaged upon work connected with the business of the C.P.R.:

Vancouver, B.C., March 31st, 1903.

To the Secretary, Wharf Lumpers' Union, Sydney, N.S.W.

Dear Sir and Brother:—The wharf lumper (longshoremen), steamshipmen, railway freight handlers and other Canadian Pacific railway employees are on strike in Vancouver, and all freight loaded at this port is handled by blacklegs, or as they are called in this country, "scabs," and "scab" coal is constantly being handled by union men in Australia.

You will readily understand the assistance we can only render you by refusing to handle this "scab" freight, and if the time should come when you will require our assistance you can depend on us to a man. We are not asking you to give up your right to the present status of this fight, and you, as union men, will understand that we will not tolerate the attempt on the part of the Canadian Pacific railway to dictate to their employees as to whether they shall organize, and with what organization they shall affiliate.

All the members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees at Vancouver, Revelstoke, Nelson, Calgary and Winnipeg, and all the members of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society and the International Longshoremen's Association, and all the members of the Trades and Labor Councils at all the affected points, as well as the endorsement, moral and financial, of nearly all branches of organized labor on the continent of North America.

The reports coming in from all points are most encouraging, and the railway business is practically at a standstill. So serious is the position of the company that it has been forced to appeal to the Canadian and the United States, and even from England.

We will cable you immediately on the conclusion of this strike so that you may guard against treacherous messages sent by the railway and steamship companies.

Signed on behalf of the unions affected.

To this communication were attached the names of the president of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the president of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society, the president of the Longshoremen's Union, and it was endorsed by the president and secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

Finally, that no part of the system might escape, Estes, about the end of May, secured from the convention of the American Labor Union at Denver a resolution denouncing the whole Canadian Pacific railway as unfair. He also managed to get an appropriation of \$500 as a contribution from the American Labor Union to the resources of the members of his Brotherhood on strike, although he asked for \$5,000.

Treatment of Persons Who Refused to Strike.

Attention has already been directed to the efforts made on the part of the strikers to organize other classes of the company's employees, and of men whose work was in any way connected with the business of the company, with a view of bringing out these men in support of the strikers. As an indication that in pursuing these tactics the Brotherhood was not very particular as to the manner in which new members were admitted to its ranks, the following telegram from Estes at Vancouver, to Halton at Montreal on March 10th, may be cited:

Press reports say 400 clerks Montreal striking. Organize them on any terms.

The most strenuous efforts appear to have been put forth in the direction of intercepting any men brought by the company to fill the places of strikers, or who of their own accord might have sought employment in consequence of the vacancies created by the strike; also to make as miserable as possible the lot of any man who might, in the opinion of the strikers, have come to be regarded as a "scab."

A member of the order was sent to Seattle to prevent the company from procuring substitutes in that city. Members of the order in Montreal were instructed to inform emigrants of the conditions existing in British Columbia. Advertisements were inserted in the papers throughout the Dominion warning men to keep away from the coast.

An order on the steamship Noan received the following intimation from the secretary of the Vancouver division:

Strike executive asks you and other two to come out.

Instructions were sent from the same office in reference to another individual at Nelson, in the following words by wire:

Jensen working; pull him out, by order (of) Massey (the itinerant executive head from Seattle).

Princess Mary's crew ordered out, was discharged on C. P. N. fleet.

Were the words sent over the wires from Vancouver as a command to an executive officer of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society from a fellow officer in Vancouver when it had been determined that all persons should be brought out on strike.

Meet Mainlander. I called seven, but some escaped me.

was the wire sent from an agent of the Brotherhood in Seattle to the chief executive officer on March 10th as the report of his zeal and misfortune in this connection.

In Vancouver and other cities affected by the strike, committees of strikers were told off to persuade men to refuse to work for the company. Where men had accepted positions vacated by strikers they were made to suffer as much inconvenience as possible. Efforts were made to prevent them from getting accommodations in hotels and boarding houses. An effort was made to organize the waitresses in the C.P.R. hotel at Revelstoke, so that they would not serve the "scabs." Merchants were urged in some cases to refuse to supply them with goods. Their names were put, together with names of persons who had decided to quit work, in a blacklist, which was published in certain labor papers and other periodicals. The oath which had been administered to members of the organization was brought to the attention of those who wished to withdraw, as a solemn obligation which they were forced to respect, and men who returned to work without permission of the union were referred to in circular communications which were sent to different parts of the country, having "forfeited all rights to the respect of their fellow men, and not deserving of the least sympathy."

The following may be quoted from communications which passed between executive officers of different divisions. The officer at Nelson writes as follows:

We expect a number of would-be scabs in to-night's train from Vancouver, but our picket is all set for their capture, and to them the committee (picket) is doing good work, and has been instrumental in having the majority of the scabs ejected from the train. It is a shame to see them making it unpleasant for them.

A man went to Ebbot to scab. He remained there one day, then returned to Nelson on account of his not being able to get anything to eat or a place to sleep. He has since been given employment by the company here, and has already been told to get out of two boarding houses here.

Calgary division is advised as follows by the Vancouver division:

In connection with that scab working in the baggage department use every effort to get him away from the place that he supplies him with grub, and induce them to shut off the supply. If he takes his meals at the station eating house set the men there against him. That course of action is working well in Revelstoke, and the lives of scabs at that point are made doubly miserable.

Winnipeg division writes as follows:

We have dropped our pickets, and have put a system of picketing, which is in half time. They are in charge of a chief special. These men, with additional assistance, follow all scabs that have the nerve to get down town, papers to a special committee, who interview the landladies with a view of getting these scabs out of the place. This course of action has been very successful along these lines, and intend to bring the name of scab home to everyone of them.

In a circular letter of May 1st, and addressed to all officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees in North America, the following appears:

The strike situation at Vancouver, Revelstoke, and Winnipeg, remains about the same as at last writing. At Vancouver a number of scabs seem to have met with accidents in the past few days, and there is no sign of their coming back. If they receive their whist, at work with us, they will be very awkward and unacquainted to the work they are doing, for the men who place them there are attending to fill, they were never seen with bandaged heads or black eyes.

It must not be supposed, however, that it was not possible for a man to "scab" with the permission of the division. On March 10th a permit was issued under the seal of the United Brotherhood, allowing two train baggagemen, who had joined on February 19th, to follow their calling during the strike, until such time as the same was cancelled by order of the division. The object doubtless was to avoid a collision with the Order of Railway Trainmen, to which these men also belonged, and with which the company had an agreement.

Deposition from the pains and penalties for scabbing was also granted to the crew of the Aorangi to enable them to handle a shipment of frozen meat. "Scab" permits were also issued to team drivers on special occasions during the strike.

The following permit was issued to one John Lane, a member of the crew of the Charmer:

John Lane, Esq., S.S. Charmer at Vancouver.

Dear Sir:—This will be authority granted you the right to continue at work on the S.S. Charmer, and will be effective until cancelled and withdrawn.

(Signed) For Executive Com. Approved. (Signed) Geo. Estes, President.

On the same date Lane was authorized by the same authority to "organize for the U. B. R. E. Vancouver Division S. S. Charmer." It must also be noted that, according to the terms of the permit, Lane was to be the only man allowed to work on the S.S. Charmer, and the effect of the declaration by the American Labor Union that the whole Canadian Pacific railway was unfair, is, of course, to stigmatize all the existing railway unions who have all disregarded the declaration as "scab" unions.

All of which goes to show that the term "scab" is of elastic significance. The attitude of the several existing railway organizations towards the Brotherhood in its conflict with the C. P. R. is important, as illustrating the difference between methods pursued by legitimate and responsible unions in the matter of dealing with the employees, and the purposes and method of working pursued by an organization like the U. B. R. E. Although urgent appeals were made by the Brotherhood to all of the several railway organizations, as the Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Railway Trainmen, Conductors, Telegraphers and Maintenance-of-Way men, for their co-operation and assistance, it does not appear that the United Brotherhood received a single cent from the local lodges or members of any of these organizations. In fact there is abundant evidence to show that as an organization it was disesteemed from the outset by the several existing orders of railway employees.

The following extract taken from the April number of the Advance Advocate, the official organ of the Maintenance-of-Way Employees, published monthly at St. Louis, Mo., may be taken as giving an epitome of the views entertained by the majority

of members of these class organizations of the United Brotherhood and its president, as well as their opinion of the purposes for which it was created, and its likelihood of future success. The Maintenance-of-Way Employees, were among the last of the several classes of railway employees to become organized into a body of their own. The extract from the article is as follows:

In a recent address in San Francisco, Cal., one Estes, who is president of a mixed organization of railway employees which has attracted some attention in the Pacific coast, stated that "no effort had ever been made to organize the trackmen" until the task was undertaken by the organization he represents. Mr. Estes knew that he was stating a falsehood at the time, for he knew of the existence of the Trackmen's Brotherhood at the time when he was fighting hard

employees as well. When they went on strike there at once arose a conflict of jurisdiction—between these two orders, the executive officers of the Blacksmiths' Union taking the ground that no members of a local union belonging to the international order had any right to violate a contract which they had with their employers.

As soon as it was brought to the notice of the headquarters' executive of the Blacksmiths' Union at Moline, Illinois, that the local at Revelstoke had gone out in violation of its contract, a member of the executive board came to Revelstoke, investigated the matter, and ordered the men back to work immediately on penalty, if they refused, of being expelled from the union. This action on the part of the member of the executive was reinforced by message from headquarters, stating that the men "must religiously observe agreements with the company." The men thereupon returned to work.

When this matter was first considered by the Brotherhood, Estes, in a letter to Mr. Marpole of the 5th of March, says:

We regret we cannot authorize the machinists at Revelstoke to return to work, as until the whole go back they would have to work on non-union labor, which they will not do.

The next day Forrest at Revelstoke was informed as follows by the Vancouver division:

As advised Brother Inches, a machinist by the name of Dunn left yesterday at the request of the C.P.R. with the intention of prevailing upon the machinists at that point to work. Brother Estes would permit this. You can understand the disadvantage that would be under were they to return to work.

In a letter of March 9th to the agent of the division at Revelstoke from the agent of the Vancouver division, the latter says:

Brother Estes has instructed me to reply to your letter of March 7th, which, owing to press of business, he is unable to undertake. I am, however, directed to say that under no circumstances will the machinists be permitted to return to work at Revelstoke until we win the fight.

Estes' communication from Victoria to Hulton at Vancouver, on the 23rd of March, after the machinists at Revelstoke had returned to work, is rather characteristic. Referring to this matter he says:

Your telegram of yesterday received. I will do the best I can on the machinists' proposition, but the result has been just as I expected, and as it always is in cases where "class" organizations are concerned. We must fight the battle with the Revelstoke machinists, and if we win, if we will, if our men stand firm. Had I been free here the machinists would never have returned to work at Revelstoke.

A strong effort was made by the United Brotherhood to have the machinists and boiler-makers in Vancouver, as well as at Revelstoke, come out on strike. To place his lodge on a sure footing in the matter, the secretary of the local of the Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders at Vancouver, wrote to headquarters at Kansas City, explaining the situation to the executive board here. The following reply received by the secretary from the Grand President speaks for itself.

Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders.
Kansas City, Kans., April 11th, 1903.
J. H. Watson, Esq., Cor. Sec. L. No. 194,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Now, in regard to the boiler-makers working on the C.P.R. will say, that under no consideration will we allow any of our members to violate a contract, and if any of the men attach themselves to any dual organization, or go out in sympathy with any other organization in violation of their contract, we will immediately annul their card, and a lodge that will encourage them to do so we will cut in their charter. We appreciate the sincerity of a contract, and if we do not live up to contracts in a very short time the employers will refuse to make any with us. I hope you will inform the members, as you can rest assured that we will do just as stated in this letter.

With best wishes and regards, I remain, yours fraternally,
(Signed) John McNeil, G.P.O.

The jurisdiction of the Vancouver local of this Brotherhood extended as far as Revelstoke. A member having gone out at that point he was fined \$25 by the union for violation of its rules.

It is to be regretted that these instances cannot be cited as without exception on behalf of international bodies in the matter of their regard for the sacredness of contract between members and their employers. The action of the International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, two years previous, in regard to a contract between its members in Victoria and the Albion Iron Works, which came to the attention of the Commission at its sittings in Victoria, and the action taken by the International Bakers' and Confectioners' Union during the present strike at Vancouver, show a serious lack of appreciation of the responsibilities of executive heads, and an unsatisfactory interference in matters of local concern.

In March, 1901, a contract was entered into by the Albion Iron Works Company, of Victoria, with Frank Waterhouse, of Seattle, for the repairing of a ship, the Garonne, of which he was the owner. The contract had originally been given to the firm, Moran Bros., of Seattle, but owing to the men in the moulding and machine department having gone on strike for higher wages, Moran Bros. were unable to complete the contract. In order to have the work completed in time, Waterhouse arranged that Moran Bros. were to give up the contract, and a new contract was to be entered into with the Albion Iron Works Company. Before receiving this contract, R. Seabrook, at that time manager of the Albion Iron Works, called a meeting of the Boiler-makers' Union of Victoria, of which the men in his employ were members, showed from the whole correspondence in regard to the matter, and left it to them to say whether the Albion Iron Works might take the contract. They said that it would be all right, and agreed to work on the ship when she was brought over. Seabrook thereupon drew up a telegram which was submitted to the union and approved by it. It was addressed to Waterhouse at Seattle, and was to the effect that Seabrook could take the contract and would leave that night for Seattle. After arrival there a contract was entered into with Waterhouse, a condition of which was that in the event of it turning out that the Albion Iron Works could not complete the work on account of any trouble with its union boiler-makers, the company should pay the expenses of the ship both ways. On the expenses being guaranteed the contract was closed. No contract of any kind was made with

Moran Bros., the dealings of the Albion Iron Works Company being entirely with Waterhouse. The amount involved in the contract was estimated at between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

A committee of boiler-makers from Seattle came to Victoria on the same boat by which Seabrook returned. He did not know that they were a committee, but thought they were boiler-makers coming over to get work on the boat. On the following morning the Garonne was under way. Late that night, when repairs were started, the boiler-makers refused to work. The committee which had come over from Seattle had held a meeting with the boiler-makers, and claimed that the job was an unfair one, and would not allow them to go to work. The machinists and other trades took hold of the work without asking a question, but the boiler-makers refused.

At the time Seabrook had first consulted with his men only the machinists were on strike at Seattle, and the boiler-makers, but before he left Seattle with the ship the boiler-makers in Seattle had gone out. When he returned he called the men together and told them that he would not ask them to carry out the contract on the wages first agreed upon, but that he would give them what was demanded by the men in Seattle. The boiler-makers had given him notice some time previously that they would go out on a certain date if better terms were not granted them. These terms were conceded, and they promised Seabrook at the meeting that afternoon that they would go to work the next morning. This was before they had any interview with the Seattle committee. When asked on the following morning why they would not go to work, the men stated that they could not owing to the action of the committee which had come over from Seattle. The committee had informed them that the Seattle boiler-makers regarded the job as "unfair," that they as well as the machinists had had trouble with their employers. After having had several meetings with the boiler-makers and being unable to effect a satisfactory arrangement, Seabrook was obliged to take the other ship off the ship and her back to Seattle, notwithstanding that between \$300 and \$400 worth of work had been done. The total loss to the firm in consequence of its undertaking to pay the expenses of the ship both ways in the event of the contract not being carried out, and of the loss of the work which had been partly performed, was about \$1,250. The local union offered to reimburse the company. They regretted their action, and claimed that it was against the rules of the International Union to work on the ship.

There were several other jobs which might have been secured, but the company was obliged to reject them. The company estimated that in consequence of this incident, over \$100,000 worth of work was lost to Victoria, of which about 75 per cent. would have gone to workmen in their employ as wages.

The manager of the Albion Iron Works interviewed not only his own men, but also the committee from Seattle at the time of this occurrence. At these interviews one of the members of the Seattle committee did most of the talking, and as far as the manager was able to judge, the difficulty could have been got over but for this individual.

The president of the local Boiler-makers' Union at Victoria agreed in substance with Seabrook's statement of the facts, but his idea seemed to be that the union had entered into the agreement on the footing that there would be no trouble between the boiler-makers at Seattle and their employers. However this may be, the president stated that even after the Seattle committee had conversed with them, they were prepared to go on with the work if the consent of the executive board at Kansas City could be obtained. In his evidence this witness said: "We asked the lodge at Kansas City by wire what to do, explained as far as we could the facts of the case, that the Seattle men claimed it would assist them, that we had given our promise to do the work, and that we were willing to do the work if we could get the consent of the supreme lodge. The nature of the reply was that we were not to work on the job on account of the Seattle union—we were to work in conjunction with Seattle."

The witness explained that had the work been gone on with, notwithstanding that all conditions asked for by the firm in Seattle had been granted, the Victoria firm, the charter of the Victoria lodge might have been taken away, and its members declared "scabs" and their names so posted all over the continent of America.

Muir, the baker, referred to in the communication quoted from the U.B.R.E. officers to the Bakers' Union in Vancouver, and certain of his employees, testified before the Commission as to the course pursued by the Bakers' Union in consequence of the decision to assist the strikers, and its effect upon them. Muir said that he received a communication from the secretary of the Bakers' Union, requesting him not to supply the Princess May with bread. When he refused to do this, on the ground that he had been supplying bread for two years to the C.P.N. steamers, he received word that his shop would be put on the unfair list, and his employees the number of eight, who were members of the union, were ordered out on strike. Six of the men refused to obey the order of the union and were expelled. Two left his employ. As a further consequence of his refusal to stop supplying bread to the Princess May, several men quit buying bread from him, and an effort was made to induce others to follow their example. In his evidence on this point Muir said: "At the time six men were taken out of my shop. Several men belonging to the Bakers' Union went to a lot of places in the city, grocery stores, hotels, restaurants and other places, and solicited them to quit buying bread from me." As a consequence of this action some of the restaurants stopped buying his bread, and he lost the custom of forty-three private houses.

As a further evidence of the manner in which his business was embarrassed in consequence of the action of the strikers, Muir gave the following: "I had a carload of flour consigned to me, and as teamsters were on strike I could not get it delivered. I had to use the wholesale warehouse, have the flour put in there, and get it delivered from there. Why I had to take the flour from the

wholesale-house was because my union men would not take it if it was hauled by non-union teamsters. I had to do it this way to get the union to handle it. They would take it from the side walk but not from the track. I sent one of my men-up and we brought it through this wholesale grocery." That disinterestedly.

It should be noted in this connection that Muir's shop had been a union shop for some time, and that he had a written contract with the Journeymen Bakers' Union which was to stand good until the 1st of July. As a consequence of the breach of contract on the part of the union, and their action towards him, Muir declared that his shop would be a non-union shop in the future.

George Nelson, a baker in Muir's employ, testified that at the time the appeal was made to the union that the bakers in Muir's employ should be called out on sympathetic strike, he wrote to the headquarters of the union at Cleveland asking whether the local union, of which he was a member and officer, could order out on strike when his employer was acting up to his agreement with the union as to wages and hours. For having written to headquarters of his own initiative, Nelson was fined \$25, and having refused to pay this fine was expelled from the union. This a two days before the six other local strikes in Muir's shop refused to go out on strike on the orders of the union, and were also expelled. The Bakers' Journal of May 23rd, inserting the names of all these men, contained the following notice: "The following men are expelled from Union 46, Vancouver, B.C., for scabbing in Muir's shop of this city (names given). By order of the union, Murdoch MacLean, Westminster avenue, Vancouver."

The constitution of the International Bakers and Confectioners' Union, of which Vancouver Union, No. 46, was a local, contains the following, as article 9, that part of the constitution which deals with the question of strikes: "Section 1. In cases of difficulties between employers and employees it becomes the duty of local union to prevent strikes as much as possible by attempting to settle such difficulties in a peaceful way. Only in the event that all attempts at a peaceful settlement shall prove of no avail, if the demands of the employers should be beneath the dignity of the employees, and contrary to the principles of unionism, a strike shall be resorted to. Section 4. Strikes can only be declared when three-fourths of the members in good standing vote in favor thereof. The same vote is required to declare a strike ended. Section 5. No strikes shall be decided upon unless every member has been invited in writing or personally by an officer of the union to attend the meeting where it is to be decided upon. In his evidence as to the manner in which this strike had been declared, Nelson said that written notices were not given to anyone in the shop in which he was employed, and that the strike was declared by less than a two-thirds vote. It is rather remarkable that during the whole of its struggle, the aid given to the Brotherhood by Canadian unions was comparatively insignificant. The strikers were successful in obtaining an endorsement of their actions from a number of Canadian unions, and even from the Trades and Labor Council of a few cities, but most of the financial assistance came from unions in the United States affiliated with the American Labor Union. The manner in which some of these appeals were made is interesting, as revealing the way in which Americans were induced to render assistance to the Brotherhood at this time. Exhibit No. 31, filed with the Commission, is a circular addressed "To all unions affiliated with the American Labor Union." It is printed on paper intended to represent the official letter paper of the Brotherhood—

United Brotherhood of Railway Employees,
General Offices, 210-211-573-574 Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Appears at the top to the left. The circular is signed—
Yours for industrial unionism,
Geo. Estes,
President U.B.R.E.
Estes being in Canada at the time, reference is made to this country at the head of the circular in these words, to the right—
The circular in the lower left-hand corner has the following—
Headquarters American Labor Union,
Butte, Montana, March 31st, 1903.
We approve and endorse the above appeal.
(Signed) Daniel McDonald,
President A.L.U.
Clarence Smith,
Secretary A.L.U.
The circular itself, after giving an account of the situation, in terms which are very exaggerated and misleading, concludes as follows:—
To win this fight we must have all the financial aid possible, and as quickly as possible, and we urgently appeal to all unions affiliated with the A.L.U., whose principles we understand and appreciate, to send us financial aid in as large amounts as possible, and to continue aiding us until the fight is won.

According to the statement of the Brotherhood's counsel before the Commission, there were at the time of its sittings in Vancouver, about 1,000 employees in all on strike; this included longshoremen, teamsters, steamshipmen and members of the U.B.R.E. at different points. The following statement put in by the company indicates the number of the latter whose places had not been filled at the time:

All these strikes were declared at an end in consequence of the agreement arrived at during the sittings of the Commission.

Disputes in the Coal Mines of British Columbia During 1903.

The coal mining properties of importance operated in British Columbia during the present year are the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie, Morrissey and Michel, situated in East Kootenay, and the mines of the Wellington Colliery Company at Extension and Union, and the mines of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. It is a singular fact that since the commencement of the year there has been a strike in every one of these camps, and in all, without exception, local unions of the Western Federation of Miners have been concerned.

The first of these strikes was that of the miners in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, where the main question at the outset was one of recognition of a district union comprised of representatives from the local lodges of the Western Federation at Fernie, Michel and Morrissey. This strike was commenced on February 11th, and lasted until March 31st; it involved in all about 1,500 employees.

The second strike was that of the coal miners in the employ of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo, who were members of the Nanaimo Miners' Union, No. 177, of the Western Federation of Miners. This strike commenced on the 16th of February and was terminated on the 20th of the same month. The cause of the dispute was the withdrawal by the company of an allowance of 25c per day, which had been paid to miners working with safety lamps, on the introduction of improved and more costly lamps. On the restoration of the allowance the men resumed work. Between 600 and 700 employees were affected by this strike.

The third strike was that of the employees of the Wellington Colliery Company at Ladysmith, which commenced on March 12th, and as the result of which the mines of the company at Extension and Union remained closed until July 3rd. About 800 employees were immediately affected by this strike. The last strike occurred in the mines of the same company at Union on the 2nd of May. Between 300 and 400 miners have been affected by that strike, which is still unsettled.

It was our intention to inquire fully into the causes and circumstances of all these strikes, but owing to the limited amount of time at our disposal, and the fact that it was found impossible to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the strike of the several mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. In view, however, of the fact that this strike was made the subject of a special investigation by a conciliation committee constituted under the auspices of the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia, and that operations had been resumed before the Commission was appointed, the consideration of more than a passing reference to it in this report is not as important as it might have been had the dispute not been settled, and its main features already disclosed to the public through authoritative sources.

The strike of the employees of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo was investigated by the Commission, and an account both of the strike and of the settlement will be found in the evidence taken at Nanaimo, which is submitted with this report. In view of the larger issues which came to the attention of the Commission in its investigation of the strikes at Ladysmith and Union, and because there did not appear to be any difference of opinion between the parties as to the nature and cause of this dispute, which was of short duration and not far-reaching in its effects, it has not appeared to us necessary to make more than mention of the fact of its occurrence.

The strikes at Ladysmith and Union, on the other hand, have been of a most serious nature, both as regards the way in which they were brought about, and the great inconvenience and loss which they have caused to the people of Vancouver Island in particular, and the province in general. The strike at Ladysmith having been in existence for several weeks at the time the Commission commenced the inquiry, we felt it expedient to make this strike the first subject of investigation. The strike at Union commenced only a day or two before the Commission began hearing evidence in regard to the strike at Ladysmith.

The Extension mines are about 17 miles distant from the town of Ladysmith. Mining operations were commenced at this place about six years ago, shortly after which a number of houses were built by the miners, and a small mining town established there. Owing to the orders of the president of the Wellington Colliery Company the miners at Extension were compelled to give up residing at the mines, and take up their residence in the town of Ladysmith. It is now over a year since most of the miners who at one time might have resided at Extension have had their homes at Ladysmith. This separation of the places of work and residence is apt to give rise to some confusion, unless it is borne in mind that when Ladysmith miners are referred to, what is meant, in reality, are the miners who work at Extension and reside at Ladysmith.

A similar confusion is apt to arise in speaking of Union and Cumberland. The two places are situated side by side, separated only by an imaginary line, and both are sometimes referred to under one designation, as Comox, which is the name of the electoral district in which they are situated. Where, therefore, reference is made to either Cumberland or Union, this interchangeability of names should be kept in mind.

The Strike at Ladysmith.

On Sunday, the 8th of March, a mass meeting of the Extension miners was held at Ladysmith. Between 300 and 400 of the company's employees were present. James Pritchard and Samuel Mottishaw, two Extension miners, were chosen respectively as chairman and secretary of the meeting. The notice calling the meeting, which was not signed, and did not state any object, had

been put up on the day previous at the West office at Ladysmith. According to the minutes of this meeting, as filed with the Commission, and the evidence of the witnesses who testified in regard to it, the chairman first explained that the meeting had been called with a view of asking for an advance of 15 per cent. in wages. The subject was left open to the meeting, and the question of sending a deputation to James Dunsmeuir, president of the Wellington Colliery Company, discussed. It was suggested in opposition to this that the employees should first form themselves into an organization, but that in view of the attitude of the company towards unions in the past, it would be useless to form a local organization. A motion was then put to the meeting that "the demand of a 15 per cent. increase be waived, and that, instead, the men organize in the Western Federation of Miners." It was urged by those who supported this motion that the Western Federation was a numerous and powerful body and that it could be counted on for financial support in the event of the local union encountering difficulties with the company. An amendment that a secret ballot should be taken on the subject was proposed and carried, but after considerable argument and discussion was withdrawn, and the question as to whether or not a local union of the Western Federation should be formed was decided by a show of hands. The minutes record the result of this vote as unanimous, but from the evidence of certain witnesses who were present it would appear that a few had voted against the proposal. The secretary was instructed to notify James A. Baker, the Canadian organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, as quickly as possible, to form a branch of the organization at Ladysmith, and a motion was carried that those present would agree to stand by any miner who might be discharged by the company through taking steps to join the Western Federation of Miners.

Mottishaw left Ladysmith on the first train for Nanaimo, and after a conversation with Thomas Shenton, the secretary of the Nanaimo union, the following was sent to Baker:—
Urgent request for four persons: come to Ladysmith immediately.
This telegram was not signed by Mottishaw, the secretary of the Ladysmith meeting, but by Shenton.

On Tuesday, March 10th, Pritchard and Mottishaw, the president and secretary of the Ladysmith meeting on the Sunday previous, were discharged, also two other miners, S. K. Mottishaw, Jr., and Robert Bell. No reason was given for their summary dismissal, but as all three of the prominent men in connection with the Sunday meeting, there was no doubt in the mind of anyone concerned as to the cause. On the same day an official notice was posted by the Wellington Colliery Company at the mines and the depot, stating that on April 1st the mines would be closed, and notifying the men to take out their tools on that date. No reason was stated in the notice why the company had decided on this course. A mass meeting of the miners, and laborers was immediately called for the following Thursday, the 12th of March. At this meeting, which was held at Ladysmith in the morning, the dismissal of Pritchard, Bell and the two Mottishaws was announced and a motion carried that the meeting reaffirm its adherence to the resolution of March 8th, wherein it had been decided to stand by any man who might be discharged because of having taken part in the meeting on that day. It was then moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Dunsmeuir in regard to reinstating the men who had been discharged. In amendment to this motion it was proposed that a committee be appointed to interview Mr. Dunsmeuir on the matter. Finally, an amendment to the amendment was moved and subsequently carried, as follows: "That we stay as we are until Mr. Baker arrives and organizes us as a branch of the Western Federation of Miners, before we approach the company, with regard to reinstating men that were discharged."

Abiding by the terms of this resolution the men did not return to work, and it became necessary for the company to close up the mines. It was claimed by some of the witnesses who testified before the Commission, that because the company had posted the notice requiring the miners to take out their tools on the first of April, and had discharged persons who had been prominent at the meeting at which it was decided to organize a branch of the Western Federation of Miners, the cessation of work which ensued was in the nature of a lockout rather than a strike. In view, however, of the fact that events might have transpired in the interval which would have caused the company to enter its decision as to the closing of the mines on the first of April, and the fact that the quitting of work was in consequence of a resolution passed by the miners themselves, and voluntarily adhered to by them, it would appear that the status quo was altered of their own initiative, and that their collective action in quitting work under the circumstances constituted a strike.

There were at the time the strike was declared about 800 employees in the mines at Extension, all of whom became involved in the strike.

On Sunday, the 15th of March, Baker arrived at Ladysmith. A meeting of the miners was held that day, and a local branch of the Western Federation of Miners, known as "Enterprise Union, No. 181," was formed. It was stated before the Commission by officers of the union that about 600 miners and miners' helpers had joined at the outset, and about 200 more in the course of the following weeks. Some of the witnesses testified to having joined, not from any particular desire to become members of the Western Federation, but simply because they wished to have a voice in any collective action which might be taken by the union whereby their interests might be affected.

The events, as here recorded, considered by themselves, and irrespective of other incidents and happenings at the time, are calculated to give the impression that the strike at Ladysmith was the spontaneous expression on the part of the miners in the Extension camp of their determination to have an organization through the agency of which they might be able to obtain an increase in the existing rates of remuneration. Such, undoubtedly, was the impression created

in the minds of many of the miners, and of a large section of the public as well. In view, however, of the facts disclosed in the evidence taken by the Commission, and of the nature of the testimony given by certain of the witnesses, we are of the opinion that the true inwardness of the Ladysmith strike cannot be rightly understood apart from its relation to other industrial disturbances existing at the time, and particularly to the strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees at Vancouver.

As already described, the strike of the United Brotherhood was declared on February 27th, and involved, in the first instance, clerks, officers, baggage-men and men in stores, among the employees of the Canadian Pacific railway at Vancouver. It was followed by strikes of freight handlers, longshoremen and steamshipmen at here today. Please have Western Federation Miners refuse to allow coal loaded on cars, steamships, ships and steamships at Ladysmith, Union, or other points on Vancouver Island for Vancouver. This to prevent Canadian Pacific getting coal. Run orders by wire. Don't fall. Fight for life. Answer.

On the day following, March 5th, Estes received the following reply from W. D. Hayward, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver:—
Denver, Col., March 5th, 1903.
Geo. Estes, Vancouver, B.C.:
Have complied with your request. Notified union at Nanaimo.

Wm. D. Hayward.
The affiliated relations of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union are of the first importance in considering the significance of the telegram sent by Estes, and the reply received. The American Labor Union was formed at Salt Lake City, Utah, in May, 1895. It is a large body and holds annual conventions to which affiliated bodies send representatives. The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and the Western Federation of Miners are international labor organizations, which grant charters to local unions, and each of these bodies is affiliated with the American Labor Union. The preamble to the constitution of the American Labor Union states that the organization "exists for the purpose of 'conserving, energizing and consolidating the labor forces'; and the constitution itself gives to the executive board, which is appointed at the convention, full power to direct the working of the union between conventions. The headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees are at San Francisco, California; the headquarters of the American Labor Union at Butte, Montana; and the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver, Colorado. From the fact that the telegram sent by Estes to the secretary of the American Labor Union at Butte was replied to by the secretary of the Western Federation at Denver, it is evident that its contents were immediately communicated by some person at that time to some person at Denver.

The wording of the telegram, as stated by the secretary of the Western Federation, is "Please have Western Federation refuse to allow coal loaded on Vancouver Island; this to prevent Canadian Pacific getting coal; fight for life!" would indicate pretty clearly by what it leaves unsaid, no less than by the nature of the request made, and the reasons given, that there existed a vital connection between the workings of the three organizations, and that there was an understanding between the American Labor Union and both the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the Western Federation of Miners, whereby the three were to act in conjunction, in the event of either of the latter requiring the aid of the other. The actual occurrences are the demonstration that such was the case.

It is the desire of the members of the Brotherhood at Ladysmith, Vancouver that the coal supply to the railway from Vancouver Island should be stopped, within twenty-four hours the secretary of the Western Federation wires to the president of the Brotherhood: "Have complied with your request. Notified union at Nanaimo."

The union at Nanaimo, referred to in the telegram, is Miners' Union, No. 177, of the Western Federation of Miners, which obtained its charter from the Federation, in December, 1902. It was the only union on Vancouver Island which, at the time, was affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, and the only union existing in any of the coal mines on the island. The telegram sent to this union, referred to in the telegram of the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners to Estes, was not delivered at Nanaimo till 8:40 on the morning of March 6th. It was addressed to Shenton, the secretary of the Nanaimo union, and was signed by Charles Moyer, the president of the Western Federation of Miners, signing his official designation as well as his name.

The telegram follows:—
Denver, Colorado, March 6th, 1903.
T. J. Shenton, Nanaimo, B.C.:
Use your best efforts to prevent Canadian Pacific from getting coal at Vancouver. Assist strikers all you can.
Chas. Moyer,
President W.F.M.

It is important to notice that in the telegram sent by Estes to the secretary of the American Labor Union the cause of the Ladysmith and Union were specified. The mines at each of these places, as has been mentioned, are the property of the Wellington Colliery Company, and were the main sources of supply to the Canadian Pacific railway, the Western Fuel Company, which owns the mines at Nanaimo, not having any coal contract with the railway. Ladysmith is about fifteen miles south, and Union some eighty miles north of Nanaimo.

On the same day as he received word from the president of the Western Federation the telegram asking that best efforts be used to prevent the Canadian Pacific from getting coal, and that all assistance be given strikers, the following reply was sent by Shenton to Moyer at Denver:

The first question that the chairman put to the meeting was that of an advance of 10 or 15 per cent., not more than 15. At left it to the meeting, and the majority of the men did not want to hear anything about an advance. They thought it was no use attempting to get an advance without organization. Everyone was clamoring for organization and that knocked the first question out. The mining was called on purpose to ask for an advance, and not for the purpose of organization at all.

Q—Was it the general consensus of opinion to have a form of organization? A—Yes it was sprung on the meeting suddenly.

Quite as interesting were the contradictions, pointing to an evident desire for concealment, made by Mottishaw in "For a further account of relations existing between officers of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the Western Federation of Miners, see particularly in connection with the strike at Union."

Nanaimo, B.C., March 6th, 1903.
Chas. Moyer, President W.F.M., Denver, Colorado:
We will render all assistance possible.
T. J. Shenton,
Secretary.

The notice calling the mass meeting of Extension employees was posted at Ladysmith on March 7th, the day after Shenton had replied that all assistance possible would be rendered; and, as already mentioned, it was not signed, nor did it say for what purpose the meeting was being called, nor was it known, until the sittings of the Commission, by whom the notice had been posted. From the evidence given it would appear that there had been no general agitation at the time among the body of miners at Ladysmith, either in regard to conditions of employment or the formation of a union. There had been some talk among a few as to asking for an increase in wages of ten to fifteen per cent. in consequence of the removal of the United States tariff on coal a short time before, but in the statement filed with the Commission by the strikers, setting forth the grounds primarily responsible for the trouble, the subject of wages was not mentioned, and counsel for the miners claimed and desired to have the question of wages generally left to the witnesses testified generally to there having been satisfaction on the score of wages, and such special evidence as was put in on this point indicated that, as compared with the rate of return in similar undertakings elsewhere, there was little room for complaint, and much for favorable comparisons, if desired.

Up to the time of the meeting on the 8th of March, there appears to have been less general feeling among the mass of the miners on the subject of the formation of a labor organization than there had been on the subject of demanding an increase in the rate of wages. It was well known that Mr. Dunsmeuir was strongly opposed to the formation of unions among his employees; that attempts at organization had, practically without exception, been followed by the immediate dismissal of those employees, who had been prominent in the work of organization; and it was tolerably certain that like effects at this time would be followed by like results. No question of wages or conditions being urgent at the time, the motive for effecting an immediate organization did not exist. The clause contained in the statement filed by the men that "the mine owner insisting upon all his conditions, and the Ladysmith as a condition of employment, was a ground for the trouble, undoubtedly contains a truth as to what was a cause of complaint among a considerable number during former years, but it was not a complaint to which the demand for organization at this time was in any way related, either by the miners themselves, at the meeting at which they decided it was desirable to organize, or in fact, since the crisis had been completed for over a year, and had already become the place of residence of practically all of the miners and their laborers employed in the Extension mines. On the other hand, there had been for some time a desire on the part of a few men, who at one time or another had resided at Nanaimo, or were pretty constantly in touch with the union officers, to effect an organization among the miners at Extension. Among these few, Mottishaw and Pritchard, the secretary and chairman, respectively, of the mass meeting at Ladysmith on March 8th, were conspicuous. Mottishaw admitted having talked over the matter of organization with different miners at Extension, and the evidence of other witnesses disclosed the fact that he had been instrumental in endeavoring to form a nucleus which desired result. It was also brought out that it was Mottishaw who posted the notice calling the meeting, and it was the day after Shenton had promised that all possible assistance would be given the strikers at Vancouver, that he posted it.

The fact of Mottishaw posting the notice at this time is of itself not sufficient to connect him with Shenton in the matter, but the circumstance that having secured from the meeting on March 8th a resolution approving of organization, and instructions to send for the organizer, Mottishaw left at once for Nanaimo, and there, after conference with Shenton, had the latter send the telegram to Baker in his (Shenton's) name, does, when scrutinized in the light of conflicting statements made by these parties before the Commission in reference to the transaction, and their relations to each other, as well as subsequent events, constitute, in our opinion, satisfactory proof of the connection with out any admission.

Asked before the Commission how he came to post up the notice calling the meeting on March 8th, Mottishaw replied: "By the unanimous request of the fellow-workmen."

Q—When did you begin to get these requests? A—Two weeks before the notice was posted.

Q—You don't happen to remember the names of any men who requested you? A—There are some gone away. There may be few here, I could not give the names.

Mottishaw's explanation of what happened at the meeting on March 8th, given elsewhere in examination, is interesting, in view of his statement that it was at the unanimous request of fellow-workmen he had called the meeting to consider an advance. Replying the question, put by counsel for the miners as to what took place at the meeting, Mottishaw said:

The first question that the chairman put to the meeting was that of an advance of 10 or 15 per cent., not more than 15. At left it to the meeting, and the majority of the men did not want to hear anything about an advance. They thought it was no use attempting to get an advance without organization. Everyone was clamoring for organization and that knocked the first question out. The mining was called on purpose to ask for an advance, and not for the purpose of organization at all.

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his evidence in regard to interviews with any of the Nanaimo officials. Counsel for the miners in a leading question designed to establish a plausible reason for the men at Ladysmith choosing the Western Federation of Miners as the organization with which they desired to become allied, had suggested to the witness that the men at Ladysmith knew at the time that the miners working at Nanaimo were organized as a branch of the Western Federation of Miners, to which Mottishaw assented. Then following this question, the question was put—

So from your intercourse with workmen at Nanaimo you had some knowledge of the organization?

Immediately he replied—

I did not have any intercourse with the Nanaimo men.

Elsewhere, on the same point, he was questioned and answered as follows:

Q.—You lived in Nanaimo? A.—Yes.

Q.—And were familiar with the workings of the organization there? A.—No, I was not in the lodge but once.

Q.—You had familiarized yourself with the workings of the organization? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Never talked with any Nanaimo men, or with the labor leaders? A.—Not until after the trouble.

Q.—What date the day you fixed the meeting? A.—Yes, I had talked with no one until after the meeting.

Q.—Had anyone talked to you at Nanaimo before the meeting? A.—Yes, I believe that dropped up there.

Q.—How did it drop up there? A.—I suppose there was a general feeling that we ought to be organized, and able to defend ourselves.

Q.—You talked about the probability of being able to effect organization at Ladysmith? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever talk with one person in that subject at Nanaimo? A.—There were very few.

Q.—Was it because your conversations were confidential or because there was no one else interested? A.—I think all the men were generally interested.

Q.—So that you were confidential and consequently you only talked to a few? A.—It may be so.

Q.—Was it, or was it not? A.—I could not say.

Q.—You did not want to start the work of organization until you thought it would be a success? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you discussed the prospects of its being a success? A.—Yes, I wanted to make it a success.

Q.—When you had discussed the plan you came to Ladysmith and talked it over there? A.—Casually.

Q.—Every time you talked to the men when you considered it safe? A.—Yes.

Q.—And when you had got a sufficient number of them, you posted a notice of the meeting?

Nowhere in his evidence did Mottishaw make any allusion to any conversations with Shenton, nor to the telegram which had been sent by Shenton to Baker at his request.

Shenton was called before the Commission a number of times and questioned in regard to his relations with Mottishaw, and his knowledge of attempts on the part of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the Western Federation of Miners to effect a stoppage of coal from the mines at the Wellington Colliery Company. The conscious evasions and inexplicable contradictions contained in the statements of this witness before the Commission, render unintelligible much of the evidence given by him, and he cannot be regarded in any light other than as one who went to the limit in withholding from the Commission all information about those matters which he thought it wisest to have remain concealed.

With a knowledge of the fact that the President of the Western Federation at Denver had wired to him to prevent the Canadian Pacific Railway from getting coal on Vancouver Island, and to assist the strikers all he could, with this telegram still in his possession, and a full knowledge of the reply sent, and the circumstances under which it had been prepared, he replied in his first examination to some of the questions bearing on this matter as follows:

Q.—Do you know Mr. Estes? A.—No.

Q.—Have you any correspondence with him? A.—No.

Q.—It is stated that he said to the Board of Trade in Vancouver that he had communicated with the Western Federation at Denver; and that he had endorsed his request, and that if the strike were successful, he would call out all the coal miners on Vancouver Island. Could he do that? A.—That would be a questionable position.

Q.—You think that what was not true when he stated that the executive at Denver had endorsed his application? A.—No, I think that was true.

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21st. Shenton was asked in regard to the organization of the miners at Ladysmith: "You had no connection with the agitation and organization at Ladysmith?" With a full knowledge of his conversations with Mottishaw on the subject, and of the fact that he had himself, at Mottishaw's request, written out and signed the telegram which brought Baker to Ladysmith to organize, he replied to this question: "None whatever," and further testified as follows:

Q.—You never suggested to any person that they should go to Ladysmith to organize? A.—No.

Q.—You had no communication with Mr. Mottishaw on that subject? A.—No.

Q.—No talk with him on the subject of organization at Ladysmith? A.—No.

Q.—No suggestion that some one should go to Ladysmith and bring about organization? A.—No, I don't remember.

Q.—You had no conversation with Mr. Mottishaw in any way bore on the question of organization at Ladysmith? A.—Since then, since the organization.

Q.—But before the meeting was held, the meeting to call on Ladysmith? A.—I was going to say I did not know anything about the meeting that was called.

Q.—When did you have a conversation with him, what was it about? A.—Well, the only conversation I had with Mr. Mottishaw was the talk with him prior to that—just previous to that meeting. I don't know anything about the meeting.

Q.—Did you attend the meeting? A.—Yes, representative had been made in several instances at Nanaimo that the men would be coming to Ladysmith.

Q.—What was the substance of the conversation that transpired? A.—Then I had no conversation with him after that.

Q.—The first conversation was before the meeting, and it was to the effect of the communication from Mr. Mottishaw?

Q.—No, no conversation at Ladysmith? A.—No, no conversation.

Q.—I mean the statement by Mr. Mottishaw which was in the telegram?

Q.—What was the substance of the telegram? A.—It was commonly repeated by men passing to and from here to Ladysmith that that was the case.

Q.—What did Mr. Mottishaw say about it to you? A.—Mr. Mottishaw simply repeated the statements made by other parties.

Q.—Did he volunteer the statements, or did you ask some questions? A.—Mostly volunteered.

Q.—What part was not volunteered, or what part was not brought out by you? A.—He began the conversation or did you?

Q.—What did he say? A.—I am open to tell you exactly what he said. It will help my case.

Q.—He was coming from there. He has a home here. He said that the men were feeling disposed to be organized at Ladysmith?

Q.—That is what he told you? A.—Yes, and other men prior to me.

On June 1st Shenton was recalled before the Commission and shown the telegram of March 9th sent by him to Baker, and asked if he could explain it. His reply was that he guessed he could, but he would like to see whether the telegram was what he expected to make him responsible for everything connected with "our consolidated organization." On being told that the Commission had been appointed to find out all the facts, and that he was simply asked to explain the telegram, he asked if he might be allowed an adjournment until he had conferred with other men. Asked if there was anything in the matter he had reason to be ashamed of, his reply was: "No, no, don't think so."

Q.—You don't think so? A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—You don't think so? A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—You don't think so? A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—You don't think so? A.—Yes, I think so.

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Q.—Who paid for this telegram? A.—The Ladysmith men.

Q.—They paid for it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't you pay for it at the Nanaimo office? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—How did you get the telegram from Ladysmith? A.—How was I instructed to send this telegram by letter? A.—If my memory serves me right, Mr. Mottishaw came into town on day.

Q.—Why didn't you ask him to send it himself? A.—Well, usually, as men know each other, we will help each other in that regard. He simply asked me to send it for him.

Q.—If that is the case, why should you ask Baker to come to Nanaimo rather than Ladysmith? A.—I cannot see that there was any special reason why, Mr. Hunter.

Q.—Is it not the obvious inference that it was intended to discuss the matter before proceeding to Ladysmith? A.—No, I think not.

Q.—The obvious inference I have with that circumstance is the fact of my being called on, and that was to suit his convenience in regard to sending that telegram.

Q.—And you say it is a wrong inference to suppose that Mr. Baker should have a discussion with you and other Nanaimo leaders before he proceeded to Ladysmith? A.—That is correct or wrong? A.—I think that is correct, simply because as I have stated previously in my evidence, that we always try to keep out of the matter before the Ladysmith men, or the Nanaimo employees, had been sent a little more with Nanaimo having anything to do with the matter, and we tried to keep out of it as much as possible.

Q.—If that is the case, why didn't you tell Mottishaw to send the telegram himself? A.—In the first place, he is a poor writer. It was only a matter of convenience.

Q.—But you could have signed Mottishaw's name to the telegram? A.—Yes, I could have; I cannot just say now why I signed my own name. I am willing to confess my name was signed.

Q.—I don't see why you make so much mystery over the matter, Mr. Shenton. You would naturally like to see a union at Ladysmith, as a union?

Q.—And you would naturally do all you could with Mr. Baker to suggest the best way of doing it, wouldn't you?

Q.—What was the reason why he was asked to come to Nanaimo? A.—As I have said, I don't know that there was any special reason that I could give.

Q.—Then you don't desire to infer that it was the intention that you and he should have a talk over the matter before he proceeded to Ladysmith? A.—No, I don't.

Q.—Yet it is the obvious inference, is it not? A.—Well, it may appear to be so, but I don't know.

Q.—Why was he to come immediately to Nanaimo? What was the urgency? A.—Well, of course, that meant immediately to Ladysmith, I guess.

Q.—What was the urgency? A.—The only urgency that I know of is that Mr. Baker stated they wanted to organize at Ladysmith, and they wanted him there to organize them.

Q.—Did Mr. Baker show you a telegram which he sent to Mottishaw, asking Mottishaw to come to Nanaimo? A.—Yes, I believe that he did.

Q.—So that Mr. Baker and you were discussing this matter together evidently? A.—Well, at times, of course, naturally so.

Q.—What was the nature of the matter over that was only natural.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Baker before he went to Ladysmith, when he came to Nanaimo? A.—If I did see him it was just on matters of business there. I don't remember having any conversation with him at all when he came to Nanaimo.

Q.—He would naturally want to know why you sent for him to come to Ladysmith? A.—He was coming and the time he would be there, and we waited and received him there, to conduct him down to Ladysmith.

Q.—Did Baker show you a telegram dated March 12th, in which Mottishaw told him he had full power to act for the Federation? A.—Yes, I think I have seen that.

Q.—So that Mr. Baker and you were consulting frequently about the organization of these men at Ladysmith, and about the strike generally? A.—Yes, I think so.

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from them. He spoke of the number of unions which he had already organized, and of his intention to complete the work of the Western Federation in that part of the Dominion. On the conclusion of his address a miner named Barber (who was subsequently elected as president of the newly-formed union) moved that a branch of the Western Federation of Miners be formed. The motion was seconded, and Higney was about to put it to the meeting, without giving opportunity for any discussion, when one of the miners arose and moved that this step be not taken, pointing out at the time that if the Ladysmith miners were out on strike that had nothing whatever to do with the miners at Union. This motion was seconded. Another motion was made by another miner, who suggested that the matter be left over for a week, that it was a serious affair, and that time should be given to consider the step, also that a secret ballot should be taken at the pit to decide the issue. Discussion on this point having been aroused, Baker took the matter out of the hands of the chairman, and stepping to the front declared that all the motions were out of order, stating that he had come to organize a branch of the Western Federation in Union, and that all those who were not willing to join the organization should leave the hall. As a result of this proceeding a few of the miners left the meeting. The others remained, and the organization was formed without any motion or resolution having been voted upon or even discussed.

It may be well to quote at length the evidence of a witness who testified pretty fully before the Commission in regard to the actual occurrences, and order of events at this meeting, especially as none of the officers of the union took exception to, or in any way contradicted it in regard to the material points. On the contrary, there was an evident reluctance on the part of the officers to discuss anything in regard to what had happened at the meeting, and we believe that the statements as here quoted from the evidence of this witness are substantially correct:

Q.—Will you please tell the Commission exactly what happened, as nearly as you can remember, from the beginning to the end of the meeting? A.—The meeting was assembled, did anybody go on the platform? A.—There were four or five different men; I only knew one—an Italian. Q.—From what you have since learned, do you know? A.—One of the men was Higney.

Q.—He came from Ladysmith? A.—Yes, and the secretary, Mr. Henderson, Peter Barsoni, from Ladysmith, and Mr. Baker went on the platform.

Q.—Then Higney, Henderson and Barsoni went on in the first place? A.—Yes, Mr. Higney took the chair.

Q.—There was no one voted in the chair? A.—No.

Q.—Who was secretary? A.—Henderson. Q.—He was not proposed or voted? A.—No.

Q.—Then there was not a Cumberland man on the platform? A.—No.

Q.—No, Baker was invited from the back of the hall to the platform by the chairman?

Q.—What was the first thing the chairman did after asking Baker to come to the platform? A.—The first thing Mr. Higney did was to read a communication from the executive board of the Ladysmith union, addressed to the brother workers of Cumberland.

Q.—Where is that letter, why has it not been produced? Mr. Higney read it at the meeting? A.—Yes, from the executive board of the Ladysmith union, addressed to their brother workers in Cumberland. The letter related the circumstances leading to the trouble at Ladysmith, and part of the letter stated that their trouble was our trouble here. It was a pretty long letter, two sheets of it altogether. I remember that part of it very well.

Q.—When the chairman had finished reading the letter did he say anything? A.—He introduced Mr. Baker to the meeting. He was not able to say much; he excused himself on that account.

Q.—And Mr. Baker made a speech? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the purport of his speech? A.—It was leading up to unions, and the benefit to be derived from it, and that he was going around to see the miners, and that he had organized twenty-four unions altogether. He intended to travel through Manitoba, and also take in Ontario, and that, practically speaking, Cumberland was the last place. I took from that that Cumberland was the last place on the Western coast, and that he was here for the purpose of organizing? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he say how he came up here? A.—Mr. Higney said that he had, during the short stay he had in town, he had received sufficient names to enable him to send for Mr. Baker to come up.

Q.—The men ready to organize justified Mr. Baker in coming up here? A.—Yes.

His Lordship: Q.—Did he state the number? A.—No.

Mr. Bodwell: Q.—But that it was sufficient to justify him in sending for Mr. Baker? A.—Yes, I heard it was eighty.

Q.—You have heard that it was eighty? A.—Yes.

Q.—When Baker finished his speech what happened next? A.—After he got through with his address, Mr. Barber, the president of the union, rose up and moved a motion that we join—that we form a branch of the Western Federation of Miners.

His Lordship: Q.—Who was this? A.—Mr. Barber.

Mr. Bodwell: Q.—Where was Barber? A.—He was sitting back about three or four seats from the front of the hall—the hall. He made just a few remarks in regard to the organization. I think he said he had been a member in the Kootenay country.

Q.—And that motion was seconded? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then what? A.—Well, Mr. Higney was going to put the motion without giving anyone a chance to speak, and I saw that the motion was going through without opposition, and I rose and moved an amendment to the motion, that we don't form a branch of the Federation in this place. I added to it also that if the Ladysmith men were out on strike—that had nothing whatever to do with us here.

Q.—How were you received? A.—They started to hiss considerably, and shouted to put me out. That was the response I received when I moved that amendment.

Q.—Did anybody follow you? A.—Yes, Richard Conshaw, senior, made a few remarks, I believe they were deprecating the insulting attitude on the part of the audience towards me.

Q.—Did anybody follow him? A.—Mr. Higney: he also got up and spoke in support of freedom of speech.

Q.—Did anybody support your motion? A.—Yes, by Higney. Mr. Higney got up and deprecated the attitude of the audience about hissing and shouting to put me out. He considered it was right to give every person in the hall fair play. The next gentleman who tried to speak was Mr. Conshaw.

Q.—What did he have to say? A.—He suggested that we leave this matter for a week; that it was a serious matter, and that we should consider it, and take a secret ballot at the pit. He asked if Mr. Sangster was in the hall. He says: "Is that not the way you did at Nanaimo? Every vital question at Nanaimo is voted by secret ballot?" Replying, Mr. Sangster said that things had changed there now.

Q.—We have the Western Federation there now, and we usually get what we want? A.—At this stage did anything happen?

A.—Mr. Baker stepped to the front, excused himself to the chairman, and said that the motion and the amendment was out of order. He was here to organize a branch of the Western Federation in Cumberland, and all those not willing to join the organization he would request to leave the hall.

His Lordship: Q.—Baker said this—not the chairman? A.—Baker—not the chairman.

Mr. Bodwell: Q.—That he was going to organize, no matter how many were taken? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did the chairman do—was the motion put? A.—No, the motion was not put, nor the amendment.

His Lordship: Q.—He said the motion was out of order, that the meeting was for the purpose of organizing, and that those who did not wish to organize could retire? A.—Yes, Your Honor.

Q.—You say both motion and amendment were out of order? A.—Yes.

Mr. Rowe: Q.—How was the meeting called? A.—For a mass meeting of miners; no object was stated in the notice.

Q.—Was the notice signed? A.—No.

His Lordship: Q.—How long notice was given of this meeting? A.—I believe it was posted on Saturday.

Q.—And the meeting was on Sunday? A.—Yes; the notice might have been on Friday night or Saturday; I believe it was just one day.

Q.—I gather that what Mr. Baker said was that both the motion and the amendment were out of order, as the meeting was for the purpose of organizing, and that those who did not want to organize should retire? A.—Yes, those are about the words he used.

Mr. Bodwell: Q.—What struck you at the time that Baker should interrupt? A.—I came to the conclusion that what he said was correct; that there was there, to organize and cause that purpose.

Q.—Why should he interrupt at that stage of the proceedings? A.—There were quite a number of people in the hall who were not favorable to the organization at the time.

Q.—You knew that to be the fact? A.—Yes.

Q.—After Baker said that some went out, I am sure that I saw a couple of minutes and then went out.

Q.—Do you know, as a matter of fact, that the people who had expressed themselves as being opposed to the union went out? A.—No, some of them did not go out.

Q.—Do you know why? A.—I came to the conclusion that the men were afraid, when they saw the treatment I had received, they all admitted and shouting to put me out, that they were afraid of expressing their opinion.

In estimating the significance of the step taken in organizing these miners into a union, one known attitude of the Wellington Colliery Company towards unions among its employees and the conditions of employment at the time cannot be too carefully considered. In their evidence before the Commission the miners made little or no complaint of the wages they had been earning at the time. Most of them, when questioned on the subject, testified that they were quite satisfied with the scale of remuneration, and admitted that as compared with wages paid in other mines in the province and elsewhere in America, the figures were most favorable. They all admitted that they knew that the company was hostile to the formation of any unions, and that they knew the formation of a union at Ladysmith only a month or two before was responsible for the fact that the men there were out of work. In fact the explanation given by some of the witnesses to questions which were put to them would indicate that they were fully conscious that a dismissal of the persons elected to office in the union would be one of the first steps taken by the company after the organization was effected. This probability, for example, was cited as the reason for the selection for the most part of young men to the chief executive offices in the union. There was, moreover, not a single reason of importance given by any witness which would satisfactorily account for the formation of an organization under the existing circumstances, and at this particular time. A desire for "freedom of expression of opinion," for "individual liberty," for "freedom of liberty," for the "right to have an organization," were put forward by the union officials as the reasons which prompted the formation of an organization. On the other hand, there was nothing adduced before the Commission which would point to any general desire on the part of the majority for organization, nor does there appear to have been any such desire. And it is clear that Baker and his coadjutors found the task of organization difficult to carry out. Had it been otherwise, the proceedings would hardly have been managed as it has been shown that they were at the meeting on April 5th.

Were the facts and circumstances surrounding the formation of the organization at Union at this time not of themselves sufficient to point to an evident design on the part of the Western Federation of Miners to bring about a common understanding and simultaneous action between the employees of the Wellington Colliery Company at Ladysmith and Union, no room for doubt would be left from the incidents and events which followed this organization, and which account for the strike at Union, which took place within the next month.

A. had been anticipated by some of the miners at the time of organization, and as already mentioned, one after another of the officials of the newly-formed union found themselves out of employment very shortly after the organization was formed. By the end of April all of the officers, with the exception of two, were out of work, and had reasonable grounds for supposing that their connection with the union was accountable for this fact. On the 1st of May a committee of three of the dismissed officials interviewed the manager of the company, and asked for the reinstatement of all officials in the order in which they had been dismissed. The manager's refusal of this demand was followed by a strike on the next day.

The demand and the strike can only be rightly understood in the light of what transpired on the preceding days. The events point to one conclusion, namely, that the 1st of May a committee of three of the dismissed officials interviewed the manager of the company, and asked for the reinstatement of all officials in the order in which they had been dismissed. The manager's refusal of this demand was followed by a strike on the next day.

While the two telegrams above referred to were not officially discussed at any of the meetings of the joint executive board, was nevertheless made of the reply received by Baker in conversations which he had with members of the joint board. It would appear that he made particular use of the telegram approving of the calling out of all men necessary to win at Ladysmith. Shenton swore that he himself was strongly opposed to calling out any of the men at Union, and that his opposition to such a course of action was well known to Baker. He testified further that Baker did not discuss the matter with him at all, and that until the sittings of the Commission

he knew nothing whatever, either of the telegram which had been sent by Baker to Moyer, or of the reply. The only way in which he could account for the fact that Baker had not taken him into his confidence in regard to these messages was that Baker knew of his opposition and did not wish to encounter it. He stated, however, that as one of the chief executive officers of the Nanaimo union, he was entitled to the fullest confidence in a matter of this kind from the Canadian Federation of Miners, and that Baker's action in not extending this confidence was unjustifiable and wrong.

There appears on the other hand to have been a definite understanding between Baker and the delegates who were present at the joint executive meeting from Union. The telegram from Moyer and Haywood was shown by Baker to these men, and given by him to Barber, the president of the Union organization, to take back with him to Union. The impression conveyed to these men by this telegram, and Baker's representations in regard to it, was that they might count on the support of the Western Federation of Miners in the event of their declaring a strike. So strong was this impression that when Barber and other officers of the union were questioned as to whether or not the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners had been violated in consequence of the strike having been declared at Union, without the previous approval of the executive at Denver, the telegram from Moyer and Haywood to Baker was produced by these officers as their authority for the statement that this approval had been secured in advance. None of the officials of the union, however, knew anything of the contents of the telegram sent by Baker to Denver, and to which the telegram they had in their possession was the reply. It was with some difficulty that this telegram was obtained by the Commissioners. It had to be secured under subpoena from the telegraph agent at Nanaimo, and when obtained was found to be in cipher.

Upon the telegram being deciphered it was felt by the Commissioners that its contents should be communicated to the men in view of the fact that all of the witnesses at Union had testified that there was no relation between the strike there and the strike at Ladysmith, and that some had declared emphatically that they would in no way have countenanced a sympathetic strike. The officers of the union who had testified were first recalled, however, and questioned again as to whether or not they had had any knowledge of the telegram sent by Baker to which the telegram given to Barber was the reply. It simply they all answered that they had none. Asked as to whether they would have in any way been parties to a sympathetic strike with Ladysmith, they declared they would not. Asked further as to whether, in the event of there being evidence to show that Baker had been instrumental in seeking to bring about a sympathetic strike they would feel that they had not been taken into his confidence, and that he had not dealt with them as his role required them to be, they should have done, they replied in the affirmative.

The telegram: "Ladysmith asks Cumberland out on sympathy. I approve. Have your consent," sent by Baker to Moyer on the 21st April, was then read aloud, and so far as the Commission is able to ascertain, this was the first intimation that any of the men at Union had of the nature of its contents.

Baker's own evidence before the Commission in regard to his connection with the strike at Union would indicate that he respected his oath as little as he did the trust that had been reposed in him by the workmen of the province on whose behalf, and in whose interest he pretended to be acting. Questioned by the Commissioners at Ladysmith on May 7th as to his knowledge of affairs, Baker replied as follows:

Q.—Can you tell us, Mr. Baker, what you know about this Cumberland (Union) strike, and asking me to go up there?

Q.—You had nothing to do with the initiation of that strike? A.—No, sir.

These replies were given with full knowledge of the telegram which he himself had sent in cipher to the chief executive officers at Union, and of all the dealings which he had had with the miners at Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Union.

It is interesting to note in connection with this same matter, that according to the testimony of witnesses who were examined at Ladysmith there appears to have been a meeting of Ladysmith miners about the end of April, at which a motion was put requesting that the Union men should come out in sympathy. Baker was present at this meeting, and when the question was raised that possibly the constitution of the Western Federation would stand in the way of any action of this kind, he represented to the meeting that there need be no fear of embarrassment or hindrance on that score, as he could secure the consent of the executive at Denver, and that the constitutional difficulties would be overcome. Barber testified that at the joint executive meeting at Nanaimo, Baker had given him assurances that the Western Federation of Miners would help financially, and this he (Barber) had construed as the approval of the Western Federation before the strike.

The proceedings preliminary to the meeting of May 2nd, at which it was decided that the men would go on strike, were hardly less mysterious or hasty in their nature than were the proceedings leading up to the creation of the organization. The delegates to the joint executive meeting at Nanaimo had returned but a short time to Union, and the committee of three was appointed from the union to interview the manager of the company and ask for the reinstatement of the officials who had been dismissed, in the order of their dismissal. The manager having refused to accede to this demand notices were forthwith posted in different places, calling a meeting of the union for May 2nd. There does not appear to have been more than twenty-four hours' notice given of this meeting. A little over 200 were present when the meeting assembled on May 2nd. A resolution was carried that because officers had been discharged after the organization had been formed on April 5th, a ballot should be taken on whether or not the men should stop work until such time as the officials and members who had been discriminated against by the company were reinstated in their proper order, with full recognition of

the Western Federation of Miners. This resolution was voted upon, and only 12 ballots opposing the strike were cast. It would appear that at this meeting the miners were informed that in the event of declaring a strike they would have the full support, financially and otherwise, of the Western Federation.

Article 5, section 1, of the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners declares that:

It shall be unlawful for a union to enter upon a strike unless ordered by the executive board of the proposed change, standing voting. Such questions shall be decided by a secret ballot at a special meeting called for that purpose, after having received the approval of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. Should any employer or employers attack the rights of the members of the union or its established principles, without allowing the union sufficient time to notify the executive board of the proposed change, then the members shall have the right to declare a strike to maintain their rights. In this they shall be assisted by the executive board.

The telegram sent by Moyer and Haywood to Baker, and handed by him to Barber was read to the meeting as proof that the approval of the executive board of the Western Federation, as required by this clause of its constitution, had been obtained. It did not appear, however, from anything given in evidence that the clause of the constitution requiring that a special meeting should be called for the purpose had been complied with, for as already mentioned, the notice calling the meeting did not state for what purpose it was being called.

The day that the strike was declared the secretary wired to Baker at Nanaimo: "Cumberland Miners' Union, No. 136, decided by unanimous vote to-day to come out on strike. Come up if possible." Baker, on the 4th of May, wired in reply: "Will come to-morrow evening."

Owing to the fact, however, that the Commission had commenced its sittings at Ladysmith, Baker did not go to Union, but in the course of a few days sent Shenton in his place. On the 11th of May he addressed a letter to the executive board of the miners' unions at Ladysmith, Nanaimo and Union, stating that he was obliged to leave owing to pressure of work. He recommended cooperative arrangements among the three boards, and means of speedy communication, stating in his letter that for all the union this was a common cause. On the day following, the 12th, on board the steamer taking him from Nanaimo, he wrote a personal letter to the secretary of the union at Union, giving his reasons for not having been able to go there, and explaining that he had sent Shenton in his place, as he regarded the men in Union as "too new in organization to be secure against bombardment."

With the exception of the telegram to which reference has been made, and one or two other communications, it was not possible for the Commission to secure information which would throw any further light on the nature of the correspondence which took place between Baker and the executive officers of the Western Federation at Denver. However, such evidence as was produced would indicate a continuous correspondence between the organizer for Canada and the chief executive officers at Denver. For example, the mention in the telegram of April 22nd, from Moyer and Haywood to Baker: "Organize Japanese and Chinamen if possible," when no mention of the subject had been made in the telegram to which this was a reply, would indicate that the officials at Denver had been previously informed of one important element that would have to be taken into consideration in any efforts to bring about a successful strike at Union. The fact that in a letter to local unions Baker had spoken of the number of Chinese and Japanese at Union as a source of discouragement to the union members there, and this only after organization had taken place, and before a strike had been mentioned, would indicate that this difficulty had been present in his mind. These two facts jointly considered make it fairly apparent that the Canadian organizer had fully informed his fellow members on the executive at Denver of the exact situation in view of a probable conflict.

Evidence was given by the Rev. L. W. Hall, a Chinese missionary at Union, to the effect that Shenton, whom he had not previously known, and who was there as the representative of Baker, had called upon him and introduced the subject of organization among the Chinese, and that from his conversation he judged that Shenton was desirous of having the Chinese organized; and that the Western Federation would support any efforts in that direction. Shenton did not deny having had a conversation with Hall upon this subject, but contended that his visit to Hall's house had not been with the object of interviewing him on that particular subject, and that Hall had brought up the subject himself, and that all suggestions and propositions had come from him. He admitted that there had been some talk about guarantees being given by the Western Federation, and that he had mentioned this point to Baker on his return to Nanaimo. He adhered firmly, however, to the statement that he had in no way approved of, or was in any way favorable to the formation of a labor-organization among the Chinese and Japanese.

The formation in the first instance of an organization among the miners at Union, through the instrumentality of agents sent there for this express purpose, and not because of a general desire on the part of those concerned, or even of the existence of conditions which would naturally create such a desire, and in the presence, moreover, of circumstances which at any other time would have led to the rejection of any proposal to form a union—as, for instance, the realization by the miners that the men at Ladysmith were out of work by reason of their having joined the Federation in defiance of the company; the request by Baker, assuming to act on behalf of the Ladysmith Union, for instructions for a sympathetic strike at Union; the command of the executive at Denver to call out all men necessary to win at Ladysmith; the trickery and deception practiced by Baker in the manipulation of these telegrams; and of the fact that several committees with which he had dealt, his own false testimony before the Commission in regard to one of the most vital points of the whole inquiry; his action in forcing organization at any cost, and the action of the officials at Union, with whom he had been in communication, in a like desire to precipitate a strike at that

time. The Western Federation of Miners, this resolution was voted upon, and only 12 ballots opposing the strike were cast.

It would appear that at this meeting the miners were informed that in the event of declaring a strike they would have the full support, financially and otherwise, of the Western Federation.

Article 5, section 1, of the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners declares that:

It shall be unlawful for a union to enter upon a strike unless ordered by the executive board of the proposed change, standing voting. Such questions shall be decided by a secret ballot at a special meeting called for that purpose, after having received the approval of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. Should any employer or employers attack the rights of the members of the union or its established principles, without allowing the union sufficient time to notify the executive board of the proposed change, then the members shall have the right to declare a strike to maintain their rights. In this they shall be assisted by the executive board.

The telegram sent by Moyer and Haywood to Baker, and handed by him to Barber was read to the meeting as proof that the approval of the executive board of the Western Federation, as required by this clause of its constitution, had been obtained. It did not appear, however, from anything given in evidence that the clause of the constitution requiring that a special meeting should be called for the purpose had been complied with, for as already mentioned, the notice calling the meeting did not state for what purpose it was being called.

The day that the strike was declared the secretary wired to Baker at Nanaimo: "Cumberland Miners' Union, No. 136, decided by unanimous vote to-day to come out on strike. Come up if possible." Baker, on the 4th of May, wired in reply: "Will come to-morrow evening."

Owing to the fact, however, that the Commission had commenced its sittings at Ladysmith, Baker did not go to Union, but in the course of a few days sent Shenton in his place. On the 11th of May he addressed a letter to the executive board of the miners' unions at Ladysmith, Nanaimo and Union, stating that he was obliged to leave owing to pressure of work. He recommended cooperative arrangements among the three boards, and means of speedy communication, stating in his letter that for all the union this was a common cause. On the day following, the 12th, on board the steamer taking him from Nanaimo, he wrote a personal letter to the secretary of the union at Union, giving his reasons for not having been able to go there, and explaining that he had sent Shenton in his place, as he regarded the men in Union as "too new in organization to be secure against bombardment."

With the exception of the telegram to which reference has been made, and one or two other communications, it was not possible for the Commission to secure information which would throw any further light on the nature of the correspondence which took place between Baker and the executive officers of the Western Federation at Denver. However, such evidence as was produced would indicate a continuous correspondence between the organizer for Canada and the chief executive officers at Denver. For example, the mention in the telegram of April 22nd, from Moyer and Haywood to Baker: "Organize Japanese and Chinamen if possible," when no mention of the subject had been made in the telegram to which this was a reply, would indicate that the officials at Denver had been previously informed of one important element that would have to be taken into consideration in any efforts to bring about a successful strike at Union. The fact that in a letter to local unions Baker had spoken of the number of Chinese and Japanese at Union as a source of discouragement to the union members there, and this only after organization had taken place, and before a strike had been mentioned, would indicate that this difficulty had been present in his mind. These two facts jointly considered make it fairly apparent that the Canadian organizer had fully informed his fellow members on the executive at Denver of the exact situation in view of a probable conflict.

Evidence was given by the Rev. L. W. Hall, a Chinese missionary at Union, to the effect that Shenton, whom he had not previously known, and who was there as the representative of Baker, had called upon him and introduced the subject of organization among the Chinese, and that from his conversation he judged that Shenton was desirous of having the Chinese organized; and that the Western Federation would support any efforts in that direction. Shenton did not deny having had a conversation with Hall upon this subject, but contended that his visit to Hall's house had not been with the object of interviewing him on that particular subject, and that Hall had brought up the subject himself, and that all suggestions and propositions had come from him. He admitted that there had been some talk about guarantees being given by the Western Federation, and that he had mentioned this point to Baker on his return to Nanaimo. He adhered firmly, however, to the statement that he had in no way approved of, or was in any way favorable to the formation of a labor-organization among the Chinese and Japanese.

The formation in the first instance of an organization among the miners at Union, through the instrumentality of agents sent there for this express purpose, and not because of a general desire on the part of those concerned, or even of the existence of conditions which would naturally create such a desire, and in the presence, moreover, of circumstances which at any other time would have led to the rejection of any proposal to form a union—as, for instance, the realization by the miners that the men at Ladysmith were out of work by reason of their having joined the Federation in defiance of the company; the request by Baker, assuming to act on behalf of the Ladysmith Union, for instructions for a sympathetic strike at Union; the command of the executive at Denver to call out all men necessary to win at Ladysmith; the trickery and deception practiced by Baker in the manipulation of these telegrams; and of the fact that several committees with which he had dealt, his own false testimony before the Commission in regard to one of the most vital points of the whole inquiry; his action in forcing organization at any cost, and the action of the officials at Union, with whom he had been in communication, in a like desire to precipitate a strike at that

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place, regardless of the terms of the constitution, and with the evident sanction and approval of Baker and other members of the Denver executive; these facts, together with the circumstance that so long as the mines at Union could be successfully worked, the miners at Ladysmith would find it very difficult to cope successfully with the company, and that the company would be still in a position to fulfill its contracts with the Canadian Pacific railway, lead us inevitably to the conclusion that, as in the case of Ladysmith, the explanation of the cause of the strike at Union, is to be found rather in the conditions existing elsewhere at the time, than from any real feeling of dissatisfaction among the conditions of their employment among the miners at Union, and that it was the result of a carefully contrived and skillfully executed intrigue on the part of persons acting as part of, or in connection with the executive of the Western Federation at Denver, and which, but for the action of this executive and its members, would not have taken place.

We feel that the extent of the deception practiced by the officials of the Western Federation, and the harmful consequences to those whose acts the Federation has pretended to champion, to say nothing of the injuries which have been caused the public as a direct consequence of these strikes would not be fully realized, if this report did not contain a direct reference to the nature of the treatment which the miners, both at Ladysmith and Union, have received from the Federation since the strikes were declared. The reason for John's being placed on the part of all the witnesses, who testified on the matter, was that the Western Federation was a numerous and powerful body, and that they had full assurance that in the event of its support being required at any time they would receive sufficient financial assistance. Notwithstanding the fact that the strike at Ladysmith had been in existence for over two months at the time the Commission commenced its sittings at that place, and that there appeared to be, even at that time, considerable suffering and need of assistance among the miners and their families, the Western Federation had contributed but a few hundred dollars to the relief of the most urgent cases. Not until eleven days after the strike at Union had been declared, was word sent to the miners at Ladysmith that a draft for \$1,000 for their relief would be mailed on the following day. Not having received this draft by the 18th of May, and being reduced to extremity, the secretary of the Ladysmith union wired to the secretary of the Western Federation at Denver as follows:

Can you support us with \$14,000 (less than one-third of their usual earnings) per month? Answer at once, yes or no.

On the 18th a reply was received to this telegram as follows:

Baker has not arrived yet. Will answer your message later.

At the time of present writing, so far as can be ascertained, the Western Federation has done very little more for the relief of destitute families at Ladysmith, and little or nothing by way of assistance to the men at Union. The mines at Union have never been closed, owing to the employment of a large number of Chinese and Japanese at that place; but virtually all the white labor is still unemployed. The mines at Extension remained closed from the 12th of March until the 3rd of July, despite the fact that many efforts were made at settlement between the president of the company and the employees at that place.

The men not having received the assistance from the Western Federation which they were led to expect would be extended, resolved by a majority to return to work, and some 200 of them have been individually re-engaged on terms not quite as favorable as when they went out. In the same manner the miners at Union, except those whose places have been filled, will probably resume work in a short time.

It will thus be seen that these strikes have been not only barren of beneficial result to the miners, but that they have lost in wages over \$350,000, while business in Ladysmith and Union has been brought to the vanishing point.

We may add that we are informed that the miners at Fernie, Morrissey and Michel have abandoned the Western Federation, and have joined the United Mine Workers of America, and that similar action is being discussed among the miners at Nanaimo.

General Conclusions.

Having now detailed the cause which led up to the strikes, which we were specially commissioned to investigate, and having set forth their inter-connection, as well as the principal circumstances to which they gave birth, we now proceed shortly to discuss the general questions which they raise for consideration.

As strikes are intended to cause loss and inconvenience to the employer in order to force him to yield in whole or in part to the demands of the strikers, and as they always cause loss and privation to the strikers themselves; and as they are almost invariably followed by loss and damage to many others in the community where they occur; as they are in some cases accompanied by sympathetic strikes and are frequently accompanied by reprehensible and illegal practices, such as boycotting, blacklisting, picketing and intimidation, and sometimes by assaults, riots and loss of life and property; it is the plain duty of the employer and employee, and of the state, to exhaust all possible means to secure their prevention.

With respect to the employers and the employed, it is their clear duty to the community, whose protection they both enjoy, to meet each other either by themselves, or through the mediation of third parties, and by temperate discussion and conciliation settle their difficulties as best they can, each making considerable sacrifice, if necessary, to avoid the loss and injury which will otherwise occur to the public. And here it may not be amiss to warn employers of labor that the old relation of master and servant no longer obtains, that it has been supplanted by that of employer and workman, with the probability that it will develop in the near future into that of co-contractors. There is no doubt that a considerable percentage of strikes are caused, not so much by the refusal of the

employer to yield to the particular demand, as by the way in which it is made, or by a long course of arbitrary conduct. One of the results of the spread of unionism throughout the various trades has been to put the workman in a better position to make terms with his employer; to preserve his independence of character; he is now able to drive a bargain and does not have to accept a dole. Formerly, employers were too often in the habit of regarding their men as so many machines or units of labor, and those of them who did not have this idea in their thought, they fulfilled their whole obligation if they gave an occasional extra remuneration or bonus, or conferred some benefit which they regarded as a gratuity. But the workman of modern times demands as his due a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and that he shall get a reasonable share of the product of his toil; what he seeks is honorable employment, not slavery; he wants fair dealing and justice and not charity or patronage.

It is necessary, then, in their own interest, and in that of the community generally, that employers bear in mind that they are no longer dealing with subservient and unquestioning units of labor, but with sentient beings who have, equally with themselves, senses, affections, desires, doubts and fears, and who are, especially in the case of corporations, and other large employers of labor who do not come in personal contact with their employees, to place persons of tact and discretion in all the offices of superintendence, and to forthwith dispense with the services of anyone who is found to be tyrannical or arrogant in his dealings with the men. Many a strike could have been averted if the employer or his superintendent had taken the trouble to reason the whole matter out with his men, and had shown them why he was unable to accede to the demand. In this connection we may refer to the case of the Nanaimo Colliery, operated by the New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company. For fifteen years this colliery has been worked by the union labor, the numbers often reaching 800 men, yet owing to the reasonable and conciliatory attitude towards each other, of the superintendent, Mr. S. M. Robins, and the officers of the union, there was never any strike during his term of office which lasted until a few months ago, and on more than one occasion the adjustment involved a reduction of wages.

With respect to the rights of employers and workers in relation to strikes and lockouts, we think much would be gained if these could be clearly set forth in a code.

It is generally recognized that the workmen are justified in combining together to secure increased wages or shorter hours, or other legitimate changes in the conditions of their employment, and falling away from their employer in quitting work simultaneously, by or as it is called, go out on strike.

And this even though it may occasion the employer great loss and damage, unless some valid contract is thereby violated; or unless the strike is such as to amount to malicious injury to property; or is liable to cause loss of life; or is in furtherance of a conspiracy to injure or restrain trade, some of which acts involve only civil, others both civil and criminal liability.

On the other hand we think that public opinion, as well as that of those prominent in labor circles, emphatically condemns the sympathetic strike, the boycott, intimidation, the blacklist, and picketing as it is commonly practiced.

It is one of the fundamental rights of a free people that every man shall choose for himself whether he will be long or not to a union, and that, whether he belongs or not, he may work without being insulted, molested, intimidated or oppressed by any person or union whatever. It is also clearly one of the fundamental rights of every employer that he may employ any man he chooses, subject, of course, to any laws that may regulate the particular business. Tried by this test, the sympathetic strike, which is declared on account of the employment of non-union labor to take the places of other strikers, is irrational and wrong. The original strikers may have the legal or moral right to strike on account of some disagreement with their employer, but they have no right by force to make him keep their places open until they return, or to encourage or induce other men who may see fit to work on the terms which they reject. Then, if they have no such right, a fortiori, other union employees who may be working for the same or a different employer, have no right to interfere, or to strike because of the employment of such substitute labor. A number of Protestant workmen might just as well claim a right to force their employer to discharge a Roman Catholic, as union men claim a right to force the employer to discharge or refuse employment to so-called "scabs." Such a claim has no foundation whatever, either in law, reason or morals, and is opposed to the fundamental rights of a free people and amounts to a tyrannical attack on the rights of others; and therefore we think that strikes solely because of the employment of non-union labor, ought to be made punishable by law.

Similarly, other kinds of sympathetic strikes ought to be rigidly repressed, as they are opposed to public opinion, and to the great mass of opinion among the laboring classes themselves, as well as to natural justice and reason. For instance, take the case of a strike by a body of coal miners solely for the purpose of preventing coal being supplied to the railway company, which is in disagreement with some of its employees. Upon what principle can this be justified? Why should the employer of the coal miners be forced to break his contract with the railway company? Why should he be subjected to great loss and damage because of a disagreement between others to which he is not a party, and which arises through no fault of his own, and which he has no means of preventing? And yet it appears that it was actually doubtful as to what course the Nanaimo branch of the Western Federation would have taken, had their employer been supplying any coal to the railway company at the time of the strike by the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and one of its officers intimates that it would be wiser for the coal company to have an agreement with the men which would preclude the possibility of a

strike under such circumstances. It may be added on the authority of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor at Washington, that the history of the sympathetic strike is practically an uninterrupted story of defeat, and last year the statement was made by John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, that he had never known a sympathetic strike to succeed.

Whether the strike for recognition should be allowed or prohibited is not so easy to determine. It is true that in theory a body of men should have the right to say that they will deal collectively and not individually with an employer; and if all that was meant by this right for recognition was that they would merely refrain from work until the employer saw fit to accede to the demand, such a strike could not be regarded as inherently wrong; but the fact is that strikes solely for recognition are frequently accompanied by the coercion by illegal practices of both employers and any non-union men who may be disposed to take up the work which the strikers have left.

At the same time it must be remembered that unionism and the demand for recognition of the union, lie, of the right to make a collective bargain, are the natural outcome of the present stage of industrial development. In former times the workman had an immediate interest in the instruments of production, and in the disposal of the finished product, and while all workmen were not masters, the masters were all workmen, and the possibility at least of becoming a master was open to apprentices and journeymen.

Where the wages contract existed in the past was a matter of bargain between persons who were not to be associated together in the work of production. Nowadays the workmen, for the most part, are massed together for the purpose of doing work on material supplied to them by the employer, who is generally a corporation or trust represented by a manager and sub-managers, who are selected for their capacity to drive a bargain, and to extract as much work out of the men as possible. The corporation or trust represents the collectivism of the employers, and it is natural and logical that the same spirit should animate the employed.

If compelled to contract for himself alone the modern workman would generally have to deal with a purely mercenary organization which is in a position to take advantage of his fellow workman's necessities in order to compel him to accept terms which a union, dealing on his behalf, might be justified in refusing, and able, successfully, to reject. The right view of this matter, then, seems to be that the strike for recognition, that is, for the right to make a collective bargain, should not be declared unlawful, but that it is incumbent on the authorities, when such a strike takes place, to see that no illegal or criminal methods are used to re-enforce it.

There is, however, one way for unions to get recognition, which is obviously the surest and best way. It is by showing employers by experience that it is to their advantage to deal with unions as such, and that the unions will regard the interests of the employers as well as their own. And here it may be remarked, lies the essential difference between the legitimate trade unionist and the revolutionary socialist; the former realizes that he has a common interest with the employer in the successful conduct of the business; the latter postulates an irreconcilable hostility and is ever compassing the embarrassment or ruin of the employer, all the while ignoring the fact that capital and labor are two blades of the shears which, to work well, must be joined together by the bolt of mutual confidence, but, if wrenched apart, are both helpless and useless.

It is also necessary for the unions, in order to win recognition, to leave no doubt in the minds of employers that they appreciate the obligation of contract, and in this regard we are glad to see that the importance of this is realized by the majority of the unions and their leaders, as is illustrated by the letter of the president of the International Boilermakers' Union, already quoted.

The majority of workmen feel the necessity for some kind of organization, and organize they will, in some form or other, and therefore their right to combine to improve their conditions and to form unions for that purpose ought to be better recognized and regulated by law than it is. It is better that they be encouraged to establish legitimate unions which will be clothed with responsibility for the exercise of power, and which will, therefore, be more readily recognized and dealt with by employers, than that they should join secret organizations, some of which are really nothing more than conspiracies against society in general and employers in particular. At the present time all the industrial unions in Canada are organized, and some three or four score of them as integral parts of international unions which have their headquarters in the United States.

It is, we think, a very difficult question as to how far the joining by Canadians of these organizations ought to be sanctioned or interfered with. Many of them claim the right to approve of any action which may be taken by them between the employer and their members as the result of a strike, especially if the members have been receiving strike pay, as, for instance, in the case of the Western Federation of Miners, article V, section 2, of the constitution of which is as follows:

Any contract or agreement entered into between the members of any local union and their employers as a final settlement of any difficulty or trouble that may occur between them shall not be considered valid until it has been approved by the approval of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners.

Nor is any contract recognized as valid which conflicts with the rules of the union, which are generally framed to suit the union without the authority or sanction of any law. It is thus plain that a Canadian, when he joins such a union, surrenders a considerable portion of his freedom in matters of contract to a small body of men in a foreign country, and is, to that extent at all events, subject to their dictation. However, so far as we have been able to gather, the control exercised by these foreign officials has, generally speaking, not been inimical to the interests of the Canadian members either as workmen or as British subjects. They have, generally speaking, stood for the observance of contracts, and appear on the whole to real-

ize the necessity for fair and reasonable dealing with the employers, although the cases of the Bakers' Union and the Garroch, already detailed, are conspicuous exceptions.

The main arguments advanced by Canadian workmen for the necessity of joining these international organizations are as follows: First, that they are too few in numbers to form effective organizations of their own. For instance, in the International there are about 35,000 men in all Canada, whereas in the International there are about 35,000 men. This body is strong enough to maintain a large benefit fund and a home for destitute and aged printers in Colorado. Second, there is greater economy in the administration of the international body, and so a greater margin for benefit funds. Third, membership in such organizations practically insures work anywhere in North America. All the members has to do is to present his membership card to any official, who proceeds to secure him work, and until he gets it he is assisted by the union. Fourth, in the event of strike, they have the co-operation and financial aid of a powerful body, and the chances of substitute labor coming from the other side, to take to their places the strikers, are reduced to a minimum. Of course no members of the union would come over to do so.

The chief objection to the system of international unions is the liability of Canadian workmen to interference by the officials in matters of contract and settlement of differences with their employers. If, however, parliament were to declare that notwithstanding anything contained in the constitution, or in any agreement arrived at by the union with its employees in settlement of disputes shall be valid and binding, we think the most formidable objection to these bodies would be removed.

There is, however, a class of so-called unions rapidly developing in Western America, which is really not a trade union at all, but a secret political organization whose members are bound by an oath so strong as to be considered a shield against giving any but forced testimony before the Commission. The primary object and common end of this class of organization is, to seize the political power of the state for the purpose of confiscating all franchises and natural resources without compensation, and to this class belong the American Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The membership of between 200,000 and 300,000 men. These three, as already stated, are in confederation with each other, the two latter being affiliated with the former, and as we have just seen, their leaders were engaged in a conspiracy to sweep all the employees of the Canadian Pacific railway into the United Brotherhood, and all coal miners into the Western Federation, and to move towards the political battlefield where capitalism will be assassinated for once and forever.

Commenting on the statement of the governor of Colorado that "If a man wants to work he has a perfect right to do so, and the troops are there to see that everybody's rights are protected," the editor says, page 10:

These monthlings of the governor convict him as an official assassin of labor's rights, a servile tool who has disgraced the executive chair by turning over to the corporate power of his office, to be utilized for the aggrandizement of watered stock gamblers.

At page 17 he quotes with approval the following from an editorial in a Denver paper:

Now, the situation is this: The miners are not at all in a position to submit to such oppression. They are advocates of law and order, and they will not long permit it to be violated even by the state's chief executive. There is a grave danger in pushing oppression too far, and it is certain that the miners are now in a mood to resist any law which would deprive them of their liberties and retain their rights if it is necessary to pass through the Red Sea of revolution in order to do so. The colonists will follow the lead of the miners of Colorado to resist the oppression of Governor Peabody.

Again at page 23:

The man who will swear on strikers will be the man who will swear on a scab to have any honor.

Commenting on the following statement of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America: "I do not believe that in our country there should be an irreconcilable conflict between labor and capital. Notwithstanding the fact that I have gone through quite a number of strikes, I have not a shadow of a quarrel with the representatives of capital and the representatives of labor can be brought together, and if they can all down in honest conference, if they will look one another straight in the eye and tell one another the absolute truth, I believe when that is done that the day of conflict between capital and labor shall end." The editor says, at page 40:

There can be no reconciliation between the capitalist and the laborer, and no compromise in the laborer's position to realize that fact than Mr. Mitchell.

At page 50 appears the following letter, with no signs of disapproval from the editor:

Park City, Utah, March 5th, 1903.
Editor Miners' Magazine:
The United States government is arming its men—murderers—to assault the laborer, and still some toll fools sleep on.

Come, ye unformed butchers to the slaughter. Your nerves prepared for us? We welcome you with bloody arms to the graves your tyrants dig for labor! The star-spangled banner of barbarism that floated over the blue-bellied Hessians in the Cour d'Alene has no terrors for patriots who will die, as they have lived, for liberty.

The army reorganization bill is a notice served on labor that liberty is sentenced to death; and that unless labor prefers peace at the price of chains and slavery, it must battle to tyranny for victory or death. In the advance guard is already thundering at the gates of labor's Lexington. Do your picket sleep and your soldiers slumber? Do you see the criminal dawn of the American Thermidor, and the stalking phantom of Robespierre? Your laws defied, your rights sold, your last liberties sold to the Goths and Vandals of plutocracy, and still ye cover in submission to the galling yoke of Caesar! Peace—write hunger! Liberty—starve!

Famine for your wives, who're for your daughters, slavery for your sons, and shame and exposure for you! This is the time of surrender your enemy proposes! Your answer be the answer of Sumpter to the guns of Beauregard!

Saltaire.

At page 68 appears the following:

Then let them march to the polls as free men, not as slaves, and cast their ballot for the emancipation of the wage slave, a ballot that will not disgrace the gubernatorial chair with a despot, who is the willing tool of plutocracy, who, at the beck and call of a corporation hiring sends out his peasant soldiers to awe honest labor into servile submission for demanding the right to organize and to petition for a lit-

tle more wages to keep the wolf from the door. A ballot that will not disgrace "Old Red" by staining his coronation and petticoat soldiers, who would murder their brothers in toil if it would win an unearned from their master. If I had the power of the Almighty I would gather them all by place them under my heel and grind them into the dust of oblivion. Fraternally,
Globe Miners' Union, No. 60, W. P. M.

The following appears in the editorial New Year's Greeting in the January number:

We believe that organized labor throughout the West is approaching a crisis. The merging of railroads and coalition of millions in the industries of manufacture are the signals that should warn the forces, beneath the banner of unionism to prepare for the fray, in times of peace prepare for war. There is generally a full before a storm, and the temporary calm sometimes gathers the force of a cyclone to render impotent a weak and staggering resistance. The question arises: What shall the members of the Federation do to neutralize the onrush of these menacing forces, and to a measure of strength between labor and capital? We would suggest that every man who is a member of the Federation should be added as parties, an order could be made in the same action, for the payment by them out of the funds of the society of all damages and costs, which the plaintiff might obtain judgment against the trade union.

On the other hand, an employer would be very much more willing to deal with an incorporated union than with an unincorporated body, or a series of appeals with a body that had a legal status, and generally some corporal substance, and not with a shadow; and those workmen who desire recognition of their unions would have much more reason to expect it if their unions were incorporated than if they were not.

It is also objected that the unions might be subject to repeated litigation, and be harassed by a series of appeals by wealthy employers. As to this it could be provided that if the union were successful in the first instance there should be no appeal except by leave of the judges appealed from, or of the Court of Appeal, and that either could, in any case in which it might appear to be just, require the appellant to pay all costs in any event as a condition of the leave to appeal, for which, of course, there is ample precedent in the practice of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

There would, of course, be nothing to prevent members of the incorporated unions from retaining their international membership if they chose to do so.

Further, we see no reason why incorporated unions should not be given the right to sue the union label on the products of their manufacturing. And here is an illustration of the difference between methods which are right in principle, and those which are wrong in principle. There is no reason why a union should not be allowed to advertise its products by means of the label, and in this way bespeak the patronage of the public. On the other hand the publication of the "unfair" or "scab" list is wrong in principle. Why? Because a person or union is allowed to publish or placard any other person or body of men as "unfair" or as "scabs"? Such action tends manifestly to a breach of the peace and argues a contemptuous indifference to, and a high-handed attack upon the rights of others. There is no reason why the unions cannot confine themselves to the publication of "fair" instead of "unfair" or "scab" lists—a "white" list, and not a "black" list.

A case was brought to our attention of a contractor who employed union men and paid the union scale, and of the owners for whom he was building, who were posted up by the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver as "unfair," and placarded as such on different streets in the city. It was also stated in the placard that a number of labor organizations endorsed the action of the Trades and Labor Council, but we have every reason to believe that this statement was made without the sanction of several of the organizations mentioned. The placard in question is Exhibit 72A to this report. Exhibit 76, a calendar advertising the Gurney Foundry Co., of Toronto, in large type as "unfair" was also brought to our attention. Other examples of the mode in which the "unfair" and "scab" list are used will be found in Exhibits 72-74, 75, 76, 77. If the posting up of placards as "unfair" or "scabs" is not prohibited, then, as the appetite grows by what it feeds on, other wrongs, such as boycotting and intimidation will occur with increasing frequency and boldness until the employees will be driven into combination for the purpose of retaliating in kind, and it will not be long before society gets into the explosive condition which precedes riot and civil war.

We think, then, that legitimate trade unionism ought to be encouraged and protected, and that organizations of the class just dealt with ought to be prohibited and declared illegal, and that they ought to be subject to a strict enforcement of the law relating to the administration of voluntary oaths. We would, therefore, suggest that provision be made for the incorporation of trade unions with a model constitution; that among other things it should be provided that no strike should be declared without at least 30 days' notice to the employer, except in cases where the employer is attempting to change the conditions of employment to the disadvantage of the employees without giving similar notice; that there should be at least a two-thirds majority of those present in its favor at a meeting called specially to consider the question; that the matter should be decided by ballot; that no strike be declared which shall be in violation of any contract not already violated by the employer; that all strikes, lockouts and disagreements with the employer shall be settled without the interference of any person residing outside of the Dominion unless by mutual consent.

To protect the union it ought to be made an offence for the employer to discriminate against, or to discharge any member of an incorporated union for the reason only that he is, or intends to be, a member of such union; and, generally on this subject, it would appear to be just to enact that no person should be refused employment, or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, except such as may be declared illegal by competent authority; and on the other hand that there should be no discrimination against or interference with an employee who is not a member of any legal organization by members of such organization.

We think that the incorporation of such unions with adequate protection, would meet with the approval of the majority of the intelligent and reasonable leaders in labor circles. It has been urged as an objection that they would be merely targets for law suits, and that their benefit funds would be liable to be

seized to make good any judgments against them. As to this, it could be provided that purely benefit funds should be vested in trustees nominated for that purpose, and they should not be liable to answer any judgments, other than such as may be rendered in litigation relating to such funds; and if this were done we cannot see how any valid objection can be taken to the proposition that a union should be liable for any violation of contract or any legal wrong it may commit equally with any other organization. In fact it is a mistake to suppose that an unincorporated body can not be sued for wrongs done by the action of the body as a whole. Lord Lindley says, in the Taft Valve case, (1902) Appeal Cases, at page 443:

I have myself no doubt whatever that if the trade union could not be sued in its case in its registered name, some of its members (namely, its executive committee) could be sued, or, what is better, the other members of the society, and an injunction and judgment for damages could be obtained in a proper case in an action so framed. Further, it is, in my opinion, equally plain that if the trustees in whose the property of the society is vested were added as parties, an order could be made in the same action, for the payment by them out of the funds of the society of all damages and costs, which the plaintiff might obtain judgment against the trade union.

At page 10:

Conservatism in a labor organization is rapidly becoming a synonym for cowardice.

At page 19:

Discontent is an indication of intelligence.

At page 35 the following editorial paragraph:

Dick Adams, who was corporation guard on the Canadian Pacific railway, although appealed to, refused to come out in aid of, or to render financial assistance to that organization. Moreover this body has not gained any official recognition from any railway company, so far as we are aware, nor could this be expected, as a glance at its constitution will show that it is not a trade union at all, but in reality a one-man despotism.

Another reason for parliamentary condemnation of these organizations is that denunciation of these organizations is to stop the distribution of their incendiary and scurrilous literature. As examples of the kind of literature which is periodically put forth in the journals of these bodies, we may quote the following extracts.

In an editorial in the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, the Miners' Magazine for April, 1903, at page 46, the following statement appears:

Organized labor has been fighting on the industrial field to maintain a wage contract, to secure the human family to obtain some of the necessities of life, but organized labor is arising from the bosom of the wage contract, and moving towards the political battlefield where capitalism will be assassinated for once and forever.

Commenting on the statement of the governor of Colorado that "If a man wants to work he has a perfect right to do so, and the troops are there to see that everybody's rights are protected," the editor says, page 10:

These monthlings of the governor convict him as an official assassin of labor's rights, a servile tool who has disgraced the executive chair by turning over to the corporate power of his office, to be utilized for the aggrandizement of watered stock gamblers.

At page 17 he quotes with approval the following from an editorial in a Denver paper:

Now, the situation is this: The miners are not at all in a position to submit to such oppression. They are advocates of law and order, and they will not long permit it to be violated even by the state's chief executive. There is a grave danger in pushing oppression too far, and it is certain that the miners are now in a mood to resist any law which would deprive them of their liberties and retain their rights if it is necessary to pass through the Red Sea of revolution in order to do so. The colonists will follow the lead of the miners of Colorado to resist the oppression of Governor Peabody.

Again at page 23:

The man who will swear on strikers will be the man who will swear on a scab to have any honor.

Commenting on the following statement of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America: "I do not believe that in our country there should be an irreconcilable conflict between labor and capital. Notwithstanding the fact that I have gone through quite a number of strikes, I have not a shadow of a quarrel with the representatives of capital and the representatives of labor can be brought together, and if they can all down in honest conference, if they will look one another straight in the eye and tell one another the absolute truth, I believe when that is done that the day of conflict between capital and labor shall end." The editor says, at page 40:

There can be no reconciliation between the capitalist and the laborer, and no compromise in the laborer's position to realize that fact than Mr. Mitchell.

At page 50 appears the following letter, with no signs of disapproval from the editor:

Park City, Utah, March 5th, 1903.
Editor Miners' Magazine:
The United States government is arming its men—murderers—to assault the laborer, and still some toll fools sleep on.

Come, ye unformed butchers to the slaughter. Your nerves prepared for us? We welcome you with bloody arms to the graves your tyrants dig for labor! The star-spangled banner of barbarism that floated over the blue-bellied Hessians in the Cour d'Alene has no terrors for patriots who will die, as they have lived, for liberty.

The army reorganization bill is a notice served on labor that liberty is sentenced to death; and that unless labor prefers peace at the price of chains and slavery, it must battle to tyranny for victory or death. In the advance guard is already thundering at the gates of labor's Lexington. Do your picket sleep and your soldiers slumber? Do you see the criminal dawn of the American Thermidor, and the stalking phantom of Robespierre? Your laws defied, your rights sold, your last liberties sold to the Goths and Vandals of plutocracy, and still ye cover in submission to the galling yoke of Caesar! Peace—write hunger! Liberty—starve!

Famine for your wives, who're for your daughters, slavery for your sons, and shame and exposure for you! This is the time of surrender your enemy proposes! Your answer be the answer of Sumpter to the guns of Beauregard!

Saltaire.

At page 68 appears the following:

Then let them march to the polls as free men, not as slaves, and cast their ballot for the emancipation of the wage slave, a ballot that will not disgrace the gubernatorial chair with a despot, who is the willing tool of plutocracy, who, at the beck and call of a corporation hiring sends out his peasant soldiers to awe honest labor into servile submission for demanding the right to organize and to petition for a lit-

tle more wages to keep the wolf from the door. A ballot that will not disgrace "Old Red" by staining his coronation and petticoat soldiers, who would murder their brothers in toil if it would win an unearned from their master. If I had the power of the Almighty I would gather them all by place them under my heel and grind them into the dust of oblivion. Fraternally,
Globe Miners' Union, No. 60, W. P. M.

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It is also objected that the unions might be subject to repeated litigation, and be harassed by a series of appeals by wealthy employers. As to this it could be provided that if the union were successful in the first instance there should be no appeal except by leave of the judges appealed from, or of the Court of Appeal, and that either could, in any case in which it might appear to be just, require the appellant to pay all costs in any event as a condition of the leave to appeal, for which, of course, there is ample precedent in the practice of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

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and prosperity, and is to be prevented by all means possible.

With regard to preventive measures by the parties themselves, obviously the simplest and best way is for the contending parties to settle their differences by compromise and mutual concession, either with or without the mediation of others, both keeping in mind the fact that there may be good reason for the other's stand, and that they both owe a duty to the community which protects and sustains them, not to inflict any more damage and inconvenience upon it than is absolutely necessary. It is also too often forgotten by employers that they have families to support, and that they have no right to plunge the community into the strife of strike which a strike invariably causes unless they are forced to do so by the most compelling necessity; and by employers, especially those who are in control of exclusive franchises and natural monopolies, that they do not own their franchise or property in any absolute sense, but that they enjoy their benefits under the sanction and approval of the society in which they live, and that they are therefore under a special obligation to society to see to it that their management does not, by arbitrary and unreasonable conduct, become a public nuisance.

As to the best method of minimizing the danger of strikes and lockouts by legislation, we think the most effective means will be found in compelling publicity at the earliest stage of the trouble. No strike or lockout should be allowed except upon giving at least 30 days' notice (some of the unions prescribe three months), where the other party is not attempting to change the terms or conditions of the employment, and the intending-striker or employers should be compelled to file a sworn statement fully and accurately setting forth the reasons for the intended strike or lockout in the office of the registrar of the Supreme Court of the province, and of the Minister of Labor at Ottawa, at least three weeks before the day fixed for the strike or lockout. The statement should also be served upon the opposite party, who should be required to file a sworn answer thereto within ten days of its receipt. On the other hand, when the other party attempts to change the terms and conditions of the employment, prison could be made requiring statements to be made either before or after the strike or lockout takes place, according to the nature of the case. In this way the press and the public will at once become authoritatively informed by both sides of their position at the outset of the trouble, and public opinion will at once begin to act upon the parties, and no doubt in many cases, before the day fixed for the strike or lockout arrives, better counsels will prevail. It would also afford an opportunity for settlement by means of conciliation or arbitration, before the parties come to arm's length. If a law to this effect had been in force there would have been no strike on the part of the longshoremen or teamsters or the steamshipmen's association, as the only excuse they could have given for their actions was that they were being brought in contact with so-called "scab" freight, or, at any rate, if they did venture to such ground, for a strike before the public they would have soon found that they had taken up an untenable position. Similarly, if an employer were to order a lockout solely on the ground that the men had joined a union not prohibited by law, we think public opinion would soon make it unmistakably appear that such a lockout would not be justifiable.

There is no doubt that the establishment of boards of conciliation will go far in the direction of avoiding strikes and lockouts. The weight of opinion in Great Britain and the United States, both among employers and employed, seems to be that conciliation ought to be the method invariably resorted to in the settlement of industrial disputes, and that a general scheme of compulsory arbitration would be productive of more harm than good, the chief grounds of objection being that it is a very serious interference with the freedom of contract, that it is generally a compromise which is not satisfactory to either party, being arrived at in the last resort by an umpire who may not fully appreciate the position of one or other of the parties, and that it is seldom loyally accepted and lived up to by both parties.

We would strongly recommend both employers and employed to encourage and practice the spirit of conciliation, and we think it would be a good plan in the case of the larger industries, if both would recognize the possibilities of disputes, and make it a rule periodically to appoint some person or persons on each side to form a permanent conciliation committee to consider any differences that cannot otherwise be settled to the satisfaction of both parties. These persons could, in the event of failure to agree, be converted into a board of arbitration by the appointment of an umpire; or a board of arbitration could be constituted of other persons altogether, and the conciliators on each side could present the case to the arbitrators.

Compulsory investigation may also sometimes be employed with advantage. We have no doubt that the present investigation was a large factor in hurrying the railway strike to an end, and we believe that a method providing an expeditious mode of compulsory investigation by persons to be appointed by the parties and an umpire would satisfactorily dispose of a good many labor disputes.

The weight of opinion as expressed before the Commission was against compulsory arbitration, and while we do not think that a law applying this method of settling disputes to industries generally would meet with general approval, there are special cases in which it would seem to be the necessary final resort.

It does not need any argument to show that public service undertakings such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, steamships, the supplying of power, water and light, and particular industries such as coal mining, must be carried on without interruption if the whole industrial business of the community is not to be seriously damaged or ruined.

No gain that can possibly accrue to either of the parties in this class of case by means of a strike or lockout can possibly be commensurate with the loss inflicted upon the general public, which may easily cause, in some instances, the total extinction of a particular industry,

or its transfer to another district or country. We therefore think that, notwithstanding the objections that can be raised to compulsory arbitration, this method of settling disputes ought to be resorted to in this class of case when such dimensions as to seriously affect the public, and when all other means have been exhausted, or would appear to be of no avail.

We would, therefore, suggest that the Governor-in-Council be armed with authority in the cases mentioned to notify the parties by proclamation that unless the dispute is settled by a day to be fixed, it will be referred to the court, which shall have power to summarily investigate and try the same, and give a decision and award which shall be binding for a period not to exceed one year. This jurisdiction should not be open to be invoked by either party, and should only be exercised by the Governor-in-Council whenever it shall appear that the strike or lockout has reached, or is likely to reach such dimensions, or has lasted, or is likely to last so long as to seriously affect the general welfare of the public; in short, the only ground on which the jurisdiction should be exercised is that of public necessity. Had the recent coal strikes in Kootenay lasted another two weeks there is no doubt that 75 per cent. of the mining and smelting industries of the province would have had to close down, and several thousand men would have been thrown out of employment. Such a crisis would be impossible under the proposed law.

When the trouble exists in more than one province, the court referred to should be the Exchequer Court of Canada, as its jurisdiction and process is binding over the whole of Canada, but all judges of the highest provincial courts of first instance should be made ex officio judges of the Exchequer Court for this purpose. The reference should be made to the court, and not to any particular judge, and on receipt of the order of reference the registrar of the Supreme Court or other highest court of first instance in the province should determine the judge by lot, and in this way the parties would not be able to speculate on the personality of the judge who would try the dispute. We think that such an enactment would have a legitimate coercive influence on the parties, and that the proclamation would generally be productive of a settlement without the necessity for a reference. From and after the day fixed, the continuance of the strike or lockout should be made unlawful.

The testimony shows that it is of the utmost consequence to the workmen themselves that they exercise extreme caution in their decision to join any given organization. There can be no doubt that the designs and aims of the organizations, which we have suggested should be declared illegal, were to a large extent concealed from the men by their leaders. Workmen ought not, in their own interests, to leave themselves open to the charge that they are, as some employers claim—"slaves of the union," and yet the evidence shows that it would not be a wholly incorrect description of the position of those who were engaged in the strikes in question. If workmen are not careful in the selection of their leaders, if they do not choose straightforward and fair-minded men as the officers of their organizations, the case for recognition is hopeless. Looking at the evasive and equivocal way in which the testimony of some of the leaders was given, and the extraordinary trouble that was taken by them to keep their followers in the dark as to their real designs, it would be a miracle if any organization led by such men could ever maintain peaceful relations with any employer, no matter how friendly he was disposed to be, or how far he might go in his concessions. If the experience of the business world should unhappily demonstrate that unionism is symbolical of tyranny and treachery, the position of the workmen will become hard indeed, unless some other institution is devised which will better maintain the equilibrium which ought to exist between them and their employers. A special obligation is therefore placed upon the upholders and leaders of unionism to see to it that it is not overwhelmed with that just scorn and opprobrium which is certain to happen unless it is animated by the dictates of justice and reason.

No institution which habitually violates the fundamental rules of right and wrong can last long in any civilized society. That the workmen should be careful in the selection of their leaders is also shown by the fact that in at least two or three instances their purchasability was proved beyond doubt. The man who was the chief organizer for Canada of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is shown to have betrayed the secrets of the union to the employers for hire, at the very time that he was being paid by the union for bringing in new members, and while he was administering the oath which binds to secrecy. The evidence is also clear that paid hirelings of the railway company worked their way into the union, took a leading part in its deliberations, initiated new members, and duly reported all that took place to their master.

It is obvious from these facts that it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the legitimate desire of a body of workmen to establish a proper union may be used as a means to forward illegal and unworthy ends by plausible leaders who are in the pay of foreign capitalists, and that a union may be persuaded into a strike by unprincipled men for no other purpose than to cripple or destroy a Canadian industry for the benefit of its rivals. It was further shown that the United Brotherhood pursued just as reprehensible tactics as the company, inasmuch as private telegrams between officials of the company were disclosed to the union, arrangements made with an employee of a foreign telegraph company to reveal information, copies of confidential documents abstracted, waste paper baskets rummaged, and the house of the local superintendent watched, and all with the express approval and encouragement of the president of the Brotherhood.

As will be seen by the evidence already detailed, the question of how far there should be legislation directed against foreign interference with Canadian workmen comes up squarely for consideration. The evidence presents two classes of

interference: one, that of procuring and inciting to quit work by the foreign agitator in person; and the other, the case of officials of international or other organizations who remain in the foreign country, but who procure and incite by means of other officials within Canada, and who assume the control and direction of Canadian workmen until the termination of the dispute.

As has already been said, it should not be tolerated that Canadian industries should be subject to the detraction of foreigners who know no law so far as such industries are concerned, but whose own desires, and whose business and avowed object it is to keep up increasing friction between the employer and employee, and who are not trade unionists, but socialist agitators of the most bigoted and ignorant type. We therefore think that it is necessary for Parliament to interfere in the direction of making it an offence, punishable, in major cases, on summary conviction before a county judge or police or stipendiary magistrate, by fine or imprisonment, and in graver cases, on conviction by indictment, by imprisonment only, for any person not a British subject, and who has not been residing in the province for at least one year, to procure or incite any employee or employees in Canada to quit the employment without the consent of the employer; or for any person within Canada to exhibit or publish, or in any way communicate to any employee or employees the contents of any order, request, suggestion or recommendation for any document purporting to be a copy thereof, by any person or persons ordinarily resident without Canada, that he or they quit the employment as aforesaid; whether such order, request, suggestion, or recommendation, or copy thereof, is signed, or purports to be signed by such person or persons on his or their own behalf, or on behalf of any other person, or of any association of persons, whether incorporated or not.

The testimony before us showed practical unanimity on the part of the intelligent and strong minded members of the laboring classes that foreign agitators and their methods were not wanted; in fact, as one of them put it, they regarded it as an insult that such proposals should be made to them by any outsiders.

The testimony shows that it is necessary to penalize the wanton violation of contracts as well as the sympathetic strike. The older unions for the most part show a commendable appreciation of their obligations in this regard, but some of the recently organized bodies have shown little or no such appreciation, which is probably due to the fact that while they felt a new sense of power there was a corresponding susceptibility. We would, therefore, suggest that the courts be clothed with power to disincorporate any incorporated union and to declare illegal any unincorporated organization which is shown to have violated any contract without color of right, or to have gone out on sympathetic strike. This, of course, would not authorize the court to give such judgment where any reasonable justification is given in defence of the conduct impugned.

It was alleged by counsel for the United Brotherhood that the Canadian Pacific railway Company was privy to a blacklisting scheme, in common with other railway companies in North America, and some evidence was given to show that certificates of service called "clearances" did not always fairly state the cause of dismissal. Time did not admit of full investigation into this matter, and the charge respecting blacklisting in other railway companies of the names of employees who had been engaged in a strike, was vigorously repudiated by the officers of the company.

Some evidence was also given to show that employers were beginning to move in the direction of combining to boycott and blacklist men participating in strikes, and one witness swore that he had seen a list of names of men who had been dismissed from the company, and that certain names would not be employed on the building. Neither could this matter be fully investigated, but assuming that employers are combining in this way, it is the natural consequence of the "unfair" list, the boycott and the sympathetic strike, and equally reprehensible and wrong, and ought equally with them to be declared unlawful. Employers should also be required, if asked, to fully and accurately state the cause of dismissal in the "clearance," and not leave it open to be inferred that the employee was guilty of some misconduct which would deprive him from securing other employment when the real cause was such as to leave it at least open to question as to whether or not the dismissal was wrongful.

During the sittings of the Commission a strike took place among the operators in the sawmills and planing mills in Vancouver and New Westminster, which we were unable to do so. The demand was for a shortening of hours from ten hours to nine, with Saturday afternoon off and without reduction of pay, and a memorandum was handed in to show that the product is sold on the average at about three times its cost. As the employers have not filed any statement, we cannot pretend to pass on the merits of this dispute, but we think that much good would result by legislation moving in the direction of the shortening of hours. In these days, when the human energies are strained to their utmost amid whirling dust and machinery, long hours are a crime against nature. The machine should be the servant of man, and not man the slave of the machine. One of the most legitimate modes in which a legislature can aid in improving the condition of the workmen is by the shortening of hours. Of course this ought to be done gradually, and after carefully taking into account the conditions of the particular industry in other countries so as not to transfer it elsewhere, or drive it out of our own country. If it could be brought to pass that the workman would have to work only long enough so as to make his work a pleasurable exercise, instead of an exhausting toil, and at the same time secure a comfortable living, society will have advanced a long way towards the millennium.

These, then, are the opinions and conclusions which we have formed after the perusal of some 2,000 pages of evidence and a large mass of documents and correspondence; and while the in-

Strong Evidence for the Weak

THE LAST RESORT SHOULD BE THE FIRST

Mr. James Johnston, J.P., Ottawa City Postoffice, wrote me last week as follows:—



DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

will do the same for you. If I fail to convince some people it is because they will not use their own judgment. I don't ask you to take my word only—ask those who have used my Belt. Every man or woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of sense. There is no mystery about it. I give a free test to all who call. Here is another case—this one of Mr. M. Haig, 36 Byward Market Square, Ottawa, Ont. You can read what he writes to me:—

"If anyone has given your Belt a fair trial I have, and I do not regret it. When I got the Belt I could not stoop to tie my shoes, and had to be helped to get my coat on. Now I have not a pain or an ache and feel as well as I ever did. If one I see. I was 82 years of age last May."

Even Unto Old Age You May Be Free From Pain and Defy Your Years.

I will cite you another case, this one of Mr. Philip McGahey, Riviere aux Pins, Que. Read what he writes me:—
"I feel now I am a new man. For forty years I have had a bad back, now I can run a race or pick up a pin, I feel so smart; no pain. I am in my seventieth year; never was so well in health as I am now. When I used to be bad, I would be a month that I could not stoop to lace my boots; now I feel no pain in doing so. I am just as smart as any young fellow at present. Sir, no one would be without one of your Belts if they knew the good to be had from them. I have recommended them highly to all my friends, and you will soon have some orders."

The human body is just like an engine. It breaks down when the physical energy is overtaxed—that energy is ELECTRICITY. I have here a means of replenishing the electricity of the body, and that is the basis of my treatment. Decay in old men is similar to general debility in younger ones. Years have nothing to do with it. In every case it is the failure of the stomach to generate sufficient energy to supply the demands made by the vital organs. Here is another case—this one of Mr. Thomas Dougherty (nurse), London, Ont. Read his letter:—

"The reason I have not written you earlier is that I wish to do you all the justice in my power. I have been doing this among my friends in this city and elsewhere. Yesterday, when I was in St. Thomas, I think I made known to fifty persons the state I was in when I wrote you about the Belt, and the good results I have received from wearing the same. The Belt has done for me all you said it would. The electric treatment I used some time ago was of so much benefit that I came to the conclusion that if an occasional treatment of twenty minutes did me so much good, a steady flow of electricity into my system for hours would do a thousand times more good, and now, at the end of a few weeks' treatment, I what pain and misery. I don't have to get up every half hour through the night as I used to—no more pain or sediment, or disgusting odor. The pains and frightful nervousness are a thing of the past. If it will do all this for an overworked, run-down man of fifty-six, what must it do for a young man?"

An old fellow, a patient of two years previous, came to see me one day and asked me to have his Belt overhauled, as he wanted to put it on again. He reminded me that he had been cured two years ago, strong and sound; "But," said he, "I am 81 years of age and not as well able to stand as I was in my youth, and I wear the Belt occasionally, not because of present need, but just so that I will have strength to spare in older every day and need more steam." That's why I wear the Belt."

READ WITH CARE—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is positively the only electric appliance sold with which you receive the advice of a practical physician. I give you my advice free of charge.
FREE BOOK, CONSULTATION FREE—I want you to call and examine my Belt. I will talk over your case with you. I will prove to you that electricity, when properly applied, will cure. You can test the Belt. For those who cannot call I have a Free Book, which gives many hundreds of letters from men and women whom I have cured. Tell me about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital force is wasted, and how all these troubles are cured by Electricity. It inspires a man to be "a man all over." I will mail it closely sealed, free. All correspondence strictly confidential.

WE PAY DUTY.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St., Seattle Wash.

No. 223.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.
"Companies Act, 1897."

GORDON HUNTER, ELLIOTT S. ROWE, Commissioners.

REST SEASON.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Give the Stomach a Holiday and Make It Ready For Its Work Again.

Every man or woman tries during the summer to get a week or two of complete rest. They need it, and when they get it return to their work refreshed and invigorated. On the same principle the stomach needs a vacation. Give it one by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They will digest the food while the stomach rests. The result will be good digestion and renewed vigor all over the body.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets working on this principle never fail to cure stomach ailments. They cure indigestion or Dyspepsia of any stage. The proof is found in the statements of those who have used them and been cured. Mr. H. Bailey, of 206 Patrick street, Winnipeg, is one of these. Mr. Bailey says:

"It gives me pleasure to tell of the benefit I have received from the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I have gained eight pounds in weight since I commenced the use of them. Before that no matter what I ate I never seemed to gain strength or put on weight. I heartily recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

LIFE'S A BURDEN—If the stomach is not right, is there Nausea? Is there Constipation? Is the Tongue Coated? Are you Light-Headed? Do you have Sick Headache? Any and all of these denote Stomach and Liver Disorder. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills act quickly and will cure most stubborn and chronic cases. 40 in a vial for 10 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—77.

I hereby certify that "The Southern Mutual Investment Company of Lexington, Kentucky," has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated in the City of Lexington, State of Kentucky, U. S. A.
The amount of the capital of the Company is \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at Victoria, and Joseph Pearson, Agent, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company (not empowered to issue or transfer stock).

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.
The Company is limited.
Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 28th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and three.

(L.)
Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:
The leasing and selling, with right of redemption, certificates of membership in the corporation, subject to the terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations contained in the by-laws thereof, which terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations shall also be expressed upon the face of said certificates of membership and constitute a part thereof; also the buying and selling of real estate and personal property, bonds, stocks and securities of all kinds, and the investment of the accumulations and surplus in real estate and personal property, stocks, bonds and other securities.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of John Davenport, Deceased, Intestate, and in the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that under an order made by the Honorable the Chief Justice, dated 7th day of August, 1903, the undersigned was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased. All parties having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars of same to me, on or before the 7th day of September, 1903, and all parties indebted to the estate are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH, Official Administrator.

Victoria, B. C., August 10th, 1903.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his name or on his behalf unless incurred by himself personally or with his written order. Dated this 20th day of July, A. D. 1903. THOMAS POTTER, Lion Saloon, Chambers Street, Victoria, B. C.



HOTEL SHAWNIGAN LAKE

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Mrs. A. Koenig, Proprietress

The Driard

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JOE W. WALLIS, Prop.
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For a delightful drive and to get the best view of the Parliament Buildings, Olympia Mountains, Straits of San Juan de Fuca, Beacon Hill Park, Mt. Baker, Oak Bay, Victoria's famous resorts, Victoria Arm, the Famous Gorge and Great Britain's Naval Station at Esquimalt, take the TALLY-HO COACH. Fare \$1.00. To reserve seats, telephone 120.

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Both the above hotels are on the European plan. Have lately been refurbished and thoroughly renovated. Two blocks from wharf and stations.
Cars pass the doors. Rates very reasonable.

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Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney. Room 2, Fairfield Block, Granville Street (Near Post Office).